"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,310. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

ROOSEVELT GOES TO FIGHT IN WEST FOR NOMINATION

Begins Tour in High Spirits and Enthusiastic Over Saturday's Pilgrimage.

INDIFFERENT TO OLD GUARD

Talk That Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans Would Reject Hughes.

T. R. ATTACKS NAVAL BILL

Sees "Pork" and Politics in Secretary Daniels's Proposal for an Engineer Corps.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt left the Grand Central Terminal at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the West full of fight and determination to put every ounce of energy into the last leg of the long campaign which has been conducted to obtain his nomination by the Republican National Convention.

The many published reports that Justice Charles E. Hughes was in the lead for the nomination and that the Old Guard, embittered by 1912, would not consider the Roosevelt candidacy, apparently had no effect on the spirits of the Colonel. He was enthusiastic over the demonstration staged at Sagamore Hill on Saturday, when 2,500 pilgrims demanded his leadership, and he was more determined than ever to carry the fight on to the end.

Some adherents of the Colonel declared yesterday that Justice Hughes would not be acceptable to the Progressives or Roosevelt Republicans if he were nominated, unless he made an open and comprehensive statement of his beliefs on the big issues of the day. Where a week ago they were hinting at a third ticket in the event of a "boss controlled" Republican convention, they were more open in their assertions yesterday. The Progressive convention could not be governed by Colonel Roosevelt or any one else, they asserted, if certain Old Guard leaders added "insult to injury" at Chicago.

Says Nothing of Third Ticket.

Colonel Roosevelt refrained from any direct statement on a third ticket and devoted his time to plans for his fighting tour of the Middle West, which will begin in Chicago this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was not at all certain, however, that he would be able to control the Progressive National Convention, even if he wanted to, if the Progressives felt that the Republicans were unwilling to accept in proper spirit the offer of reconciliation and a reunited party made by the Progressive National Committee some months ago at its Chicago meeting.

Whatever may be the danger of a third ticket headed by Colonel Roosevelt if he fails to get the Republican nomination, there is, at any rate, much more talk about such a move than two weeks ago. With the national conventions only a fortnight off the situation admittedly is rapidly approaching the acute.

The Roosevelt adherents feel that all recent developments have been proof of their contention that the real call is for Roosevelt and they believe that the Colonel is stronger now than at any time in the campaign. They are confident that his final tour will add to the evidence of this, which they insist has been building up. The Colonel will spend four hours in Chicago, will speak in Kansas City on Memorial Day, in St. Louis on Wednesday, and in Newark, N. J., on the night of June 1.

Condemns Naval Bill.

A letter written by Colonel Roosevelt to Henry Reuterdahl, the naval artist, in which he attacked the proposed Naval Appropriation bill as a political scheme recommended by Mr. Daniels and a return to "pork barrel" tactics in connection with the navy, was made public yesterday. The bill's adoption, the Colonel wrote, would "lower the already depleted efficiency of the fleet." Here is the letter:

Oyster Bay, May 27, 1916.

My dear Mr. Reuterdahl:—A naval officer is today a fighting engineer. On board a superdreadnought there are more engines outside the engine room proper than inside. The same set of officers pipe the guns, navigate the ship and run the engine. It is because of this that the navy has maintained its present high standard in engineering.

From the time that steam became an auxiliary to sail in propelling our man-of-war, with sails finally disappearing, the line and engineer corps of the navy were two separate and distinct professions. With the disappearance of the sail our ships became a mass of complicated machinery, and to understand and work every engine, from the propelling power to the operations of guns, turrets and hoists of every character, steam and electrical, both the line and engineer officers have to be engineers. The line officer has to understand the operation, the repair, upkeep, care and limitations of all machinery on board ship in order to fight them efficiently in battle.

In 1899, when I was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the old engineer corps was finally abolished. This was a good move—the corps had outlived its usefulness. The amalgamation of the engineers and the line has effected remarkable results. During the fleet's great cruise around the world the battleships maintained an absolute unbroken schedule to the admiration of the world's naval experts. The high engineering record was the direct result of this amalgamation. This I know myself, and my opinion is reinforced by the best naval authorities, that the navy has never been more efficient in engineering than at that time.

Puts Politics Into the Service.

But this record is not to continue. The Naval Appropriation bill, which will come before the House on Friday next, contains a clause which will reestablish the old engineer corps. It

Continued on Page 3.

3 DEAD 1 INJURED AS TRAIN HITS AUTO

Pleasure Party Drove on Erie Tracks at Singac, N. J., in Thunder Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 28.—Unable to hear the roar of an approaching express train because of the thunder in an electrical storm, Edgar Davenport drove his automobile, with a pleasure party of four persons, across the Erie Railroad tracks at Singac directly in the path of the train late this evening. He and two of his guests, a man and a woman, were killed, and another womn is in the Mountainside Hospital in Montclair in a serious condition.

THE DEAD.

DAVENPORT, EDGAR, 42 years old, Franklin, N. J., driver of the automobile.
SEINBLOOM, I., 33 years old, Hamburg, N. J., clothing dealer.
UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, about 25 years old, wore band wedding ring.

Miss Alva Anderson, 24 years old, of 81 Bridge Street, Paterson, had her scalp almost completely torn off and sustained a fracture of the left leg.

No one was able to furnish a complete account of the accident, because the only person living who knew much about it was Miss Anderson, and she was so seriously injured. She could tell little more than that the pleasure party in the automobile did not hear the roar of the train because of the noise of the thunderstorm.

Although the accident occurred near the centre of the village of Singac, where the highway from Franklin to Paterson crosses the tracks of the Erie road, no one saw the accident except a few persons on the train and those who were in the automobile. It is thought that the impact was so sudden that only one or two of those in the machine saw that the train was upon them.

Neither the engineer of the Greenwood Lake express nor any member of the crew could be reached last night for their version of the story, either by police officers of aterson and Montclair, or by others interested in the case.

ORDER AN AUTOPSY AFTER HEIRESS DIES

Brothers Appeal to Coroner to Investigate Death of Rich Mrs. Radlein.

The death of Mrs. Mary Mullens Radlein, which occurred at her home, 2,394 Lorillard Place, the Bronx, on Saturday, will be investigated today by Coroner's Physician Dr. John Riegelman at the request of two brothers of the dead woman—William Mullens of 29 Bayard Street, New Rochelle, and James Mullens of 787 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

Both brothers applied yesterday to Coroner Healy for permission to have an autopsy performed upon the body, alleging in an affidavit that suspicious circumstances surrounded their sister's death. In the affidavit, which was signed by the brothers, they asserted that Mrs. Radlein, during an illness of three months, had been treated by Dr. K. W. Buell of 371 East 198th Street. In her death, they set forth, the body was removed to the undertaking rooms of Kinsley & Hunter, at 278 Alexander Avenue.

On visiting the Kinsley & Hunter establishment, they set forth, they discovered that the body of Mrs. Radlein had been embalmed, although no permission to have that done had been given the undertakers by Dr. Buell. Kinsley & Hunter, they stated, had told them that they had not considered it worth while to wait for the doctor's orders, but had proceeded with the case without suspecting that any inquiry might be made into the cause of the death.

After conferring with District Attorney Martin yesterday, it was decided that an autopsy should be performed upon Mrs. Radlein's body by Dr. Riegelman, in the presence of both the brothers.

Mrs. Radlein, the brothers said, was the daughter of the late Joseph Mullens, a retired ship chandler, who was the owner of considerable property in the Bronx, and who, at his death, left an estate valued at more than $100,000. This amount was left entirely to his wife, who, at her death two years ago, left the estate to her daughter, Mary, later Mrs. Radlein, at that time 51 years old. In spite of the fact that no mention was made of other members of the family in the will, at the time for the settlement of the estate, no question concerning the will was raised by either of the brothers.

Shortly after the death of her mother, Mary Mullens married Henry Radlein, a man of her own age, who was said to have had no occupation. Mr. Radlein, they said, died seven months ago. At the request of their sister, they said, a niece, Mrs. Robert Zenol, whose husband is said to be a member of the firm of the American Bank Note Company, came to live with Mrs. Radlien, bringing a daughter also. On the reading of the will of their sister, they said, it was found that a will, similar to that of teirh father and mothers' had left the whole property to the child of the Zenols. The estate is now said to have increased in value.

MISS SILLIMAN SAILS.

Says Things Are Getting "In Bad Shape" in Germany.

ROTTERDAM, May 27, (via The Hague to London, May 28.)—Miss Mary Silliman, the teacher in the American school for girls at Constantinople, who was released after being held in Germany on the charge of espionage, was a passenger on the steamer Ryndam, which sailed today for New York.

Miss Silliman declared she never had anything to do with espionage. "Indeed," she said, "I know about as much politics as a cow." She had no complaint against her treatment at the hands of the Germans, but refused to narrate her experiences "for the sake of others involved." She explained that she had been very ill, and indications of her recent illness still were apparent. She said her plans were uncertain, but that she might take the rest cure upon her arrival in New York.

Beyond asserting that "things are getting in bad shape in Germany," Miss Silliman refused to discuss the conditions there.

She left Constantinople about the end of February, after having worked several months for the American Red Cross. Although she said some of the worst stories of Armenian massacres are exaggerated, yet fearful things happened to them. She saw crowds of Armenians driven from the suburbs of Constantinople toward the interior, and places the number of victims at 800,000.

"American missionaries' stories often are decried in Germany as unfounded," she said. "Nevertheless they are fully borne out by the German Red Cross sisters themselves."

She confessed amazement "at the short-sightedness of the Turks in killing the Armenians, who are Turkey's best craftsmen in copper, brass, wood and silk," and also in the wholesale killing of Angora sheep for food, by which a large and valuable mohair trade was destroyed.

Miss Silliman said she traveled from Constantinople to Berlin on the "Balkan Express," on which were the Crown Prince of Bulgaria and his brother, and that an attempt to derail the train was made in the Morava Valley.

PLATFORM SHORT, HILLES PREDICTS

That and Nominee Must Satisfy Roosevelt, Chairman Says, or He Will Stay in Race.

PLANKS ON VITAL ISSUES

Americanism, Preparedness, Tariff, and Merchant Marine the Probable Subjects.

WON'T HURRY NOMINATION

Declares Convention Will Be "Thoroughly Deliberative"—Root Not to Go to Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, today expressed the opinion that the platform to be adopted by the National Convention next month would be unusually brief, and deal only with the most vital public questions. From information obtained in talking with party leaders on the subject he believes the principal planks in the platform will include the following:

A statement on Americanism.
A statement on preparedness for adequate military and naval defense.
A declaration in favor of a protective tariff, to be prepared by a non-partisan Tariff Commission created by Congress, with special attention to the needs of the industries of this country after the close of the European war.
A declaration in favor of a merchant marine.
A statement dealing with the alleged shortcomings of the Democratic National Administration.

On the question of national woman suffrage, Chairman Hilles said there was a difference of opinion among the party leaders, and he did not know what action the convention would take on the subject.

The National Congressional Union is the first organization to make formal application to appear before the Committee on Resolutions of the convention. It will urge the Republicans to insert a plank in favor of a suffrage amendment to the Constitution. Chairman Hilles has promised the women a hearing before the committee.

The only other organization thus far to ask for a hearing is the Navy League of the United States, which will send a committee of twenty-five, headed by its President, Robert M. Thompson, to plead for a plank for the enlargement of the navy.

What Roosevelt May Do.

In speaking of the probable action of the Progressive National Convention, called to be held June 7 in Chicago simultaneously with the Republican National Convention, Chairman Hilles said:

"I imagine every body assumes that the Progressive will nominate Roosevelt for President. If the Republican convention adopts a straightforward, sincere, ringing declaration of the vital public questions now being discussed and nominates a man clearly equal to the important tasks which will confront the next President, Roosevelt might not think there would be any need of his entering the field. But if the Republicans nominate a man who Mr. Roosevelt thinks is a misfortune and adopts a platform which he regards as 'bunk' he may feel so outraged as to run and perhaps help re-elect President Wilson."

Chairman Hilles denied a report that the organization had ever thought of attempting to force the nomination of a candidate for President the first day of the convention.

"Such a plan has never even been discussed by members of the National Committee, and it would be impossible," he said. "The convention will follow precedent. It will meet at 11 A .M., Wednesday, June 7, listen to the address of the temporary Chairman, and appoint the committees.

"The second day will be devoted to permanent organization and consideration of committee reports, which, of course, will include the adoption of the party platform. The third day will be devoted to the nominating speeches. There is a disposition to place no time limit on these speeches.

Hope to Get Through Saturday.

"After that will come the balloting for President and Vice President, and nobody knows how long it will take to get through. We hope to get through Saturday, but if there is a deadlock the convention may go over to Monday.

"This convention will be a truly deliberative body, and it is pure speculation to attempt to say what it will do in the matter of nominating a candidate for President, or when it will get through."

Chairman Hilles appointed Frank A. Smith of Pennsylvania Chief Assistant Secretary for the convention and named as Assistant Secretaries W. H. Topping of New Hampshire, Roy M. Watkins of Michigan, Paul Haynes of Indiana, Frank H. Smith of New Jersey, James L. Phillips of the District of Columbia, and R. J. Beamish of Pennsylvania.

Among the arrivals today was Harry S. New, Republican nominee for Senator in Indiana.

John W. Dwight, manager of the Elihu Root campaign, announced that his candidate would not come to Chicago for the convention.

T. Coleman du Pont of Delaware is expected to arrive tomorrow and open headquarters.

COLISEUM IS READY.

Chicago Convention Hall Will Seat 12,025 Persons.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Work of preparing the Chicago Coliseum for the Republican National Convention June 7 has been completed. The building, with its 12,025 seats for delegates, alternates, and visitors, is ready, the speakers' platform and the new balcony erected to provide additional seats have been painted, and every chair is in place.

The decorations will not be put up until a few days before the date of the convention, in order to have them appear fresh for the opening. The building will be kept under police guard day and night as a precaution against fire. It cost Chicago about $95,000 to provide the Republican Party with a suitable meeting place for its 1916 National Convention. The arrangements of this year's convention hall are declared to be superior in every way to those of any other hall ever used by the party for a similar purpose, and credit is given Colonel William F. Stone of Baltimore, Sergeant at Arms of the National Committee.

With the approval of Chairman Hilles and members of the sub-Committee on

Continued on Page 5.

Austrian Submarine Shells Furnaces in Elba Near Villa Where Napoleon Was Confined

BERLIN, May 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Bombardment of Porto Ferrajo, capital of Elba, in the Mediterranean, by an Austrian submarine is reported in a statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty May 26. The announcement says:

"An Austro-Hungarian submarine on the morning of May 23 very successfully shelled important blast furnaces at Porto Ferrajo, on the island of Elba. The fire of the land battery was without effect. The submarine later sank the Italian steamer Washington."

Porto Ferrajo is situated on the north side of Elba. On a height overlooking the town is the villa of San Martino, in which Napoleon was confined from May, 1814, to February, 1815.

Lloyd's shipping agency on May 25 reparted the sinking of the Washington. The nationality of the Washington was not given at the time, and it was generally believed that the vessel was the British steamship of that name. The Italian boat was built at Glasgow in 1880 and was 2,819 tons gross. She was 352 feet long and 38 feet beam.

INTERNAL REVENUES NEAR RECORD TOTAL

Will Probably Reach $495,000,000 and May Exceed Half Billion, McAdoo Figures.

EXCEED ALL ESTIMATES

Prosperity of the Country and Enforcement of Tax Laws the Credited Causes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that the total receipts from internal revenue in the present fiscal year would reach $495,000,000, and might pass the half-billion mark, exceeding all records. This estimate was based on a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Secretary McAdoo issue this statement on the subject:

"As a result of the great prosperity of the country and the effective and vigorous enforcement of the internal revenue laws by the Treasury Department, internal revenue receipts are pouring into the Treasury at a rate far in excess of all forecasts.

"The income from this source will reach the enormous total of $495,000,000, and probably $501,000,000 by June 30, 1916, the end of the current fiscal year.

"This gratifying estimate of receipts, which emphasizes the great strength of the Treasury in this extraordinary period, is made on the basis of a report just received from Commissioner Osborn of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

"The great boom in business is largely responsible for the increase in the receipts from ordinary internal revenue. The prosperity of the country, with the attendant wider scope of employment and increase in wages, has, in itself resulted in a larger consumption of taxable articles, greatly augmenting the Government's revenue.

More Taxes Paid on Liquors.

"For the first ten months, ended April 30, of the current fiscal year receipts and collections on tobacco alone increased $5,505,121.89 over the corresponding period of a year ago, which, in large part, is due to the great improvement in business conditions. Commissioner Osborn points out that it has been the experience of the Internal Revenue Bureau that collections on account of tobacco, especially cigars and cigarettes, are affected more by business conditions than the collections from any other source.

"Notwithstanding the spread of prohibition, collections on distilled spirits for the frst ten months of the current fiscal year increased $10,013,140.54 over the corresponding period of a year ago. This is due in great measure to the effective enforcement of the infernal revenue taxes on distilled spirits. It is estimated that through the campaign of the Treasury Department against undergauging, equalizing, and blockading in distilleries the revenue of the Government has been increased by probably $5,000,000 annually.

"The only article of taxation showing a decrease is beer. Because of the relatively low tax on fermented liquors and the difficulty of getting untax-paid beer on the market the Commissioner says that the loss in tax on beer on account of fraud has been negligible, and that the decrease is due principally to the increase in the prohibition laws.

"It is estimated that the expenditures from the internal revenue appropriation for the current fiscal year will be $7,200,000, and, even if the collections amounted to only $495,000,000, the cost of collection will be 1.45 per cent., the lowest in the history of the Internal Revenue Service. If the collections amount to $500,000,000 the cost of collection will approximate 1.44 per cent."

Increases in Taxes Noted.

Secretary McAdoo appended to his statement the following extract from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

"The first ten months of this fiscal year the ordinary receipts, exclusive of income and emergency taxes, were $18,619,127.03 in excess of the collections for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1915. Said amount was derived as follows:

Increase in collections on spirits	$10,013,140.54
Increase in collections on tobacco	5,505,121.89
Increase in collections on miscellaneous	173,322.08
Total	$15,691,584.51
Less decrease in collections on beer	2,052,457.48
Net increase for ten months	$13,639,127.03

"This amount added to the total ordinary collections for last fiscal year, $283,410,138.71, gives a total of $297,049,265.74. I believe that the increase in the ordinary receipts in the next two months will amount to approximately $6,000,000, in which event the ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1916 would approximate $303,000,000, or about $18,000,000 in excess of the ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1915. The ordinary collections for April, 1916, exclusive of income and emergency taxes, as compared with similar collections April, 1915, show increases in receipts from the following sources:

Spirits	$1,549,265.72
Tobacco	268,395.56
Miscellaneous	57,361.92
Total	$1,870,023.20
Less decr. in collections on beer	526,961.09
Net increase	$1,343,062.11

"In comparing the receipts in April of this year with April of last year, it should be borne in mind that April, 1916, had twenty-five collection days as compared with twenty-six collection days in April, 1915.

"In the first ten months of this fiscal year there was collected on income taxes $23,798,282.56, or a gain of $10,021,159.66, as compared with the corresponding period in last fiscal year.

"The emergency tax collections for the first ten months of this fiscal year amounted to $69,258,906.90.

"I estimate that the internal revenue collections for the fiscal year 1916 will be as follows:

Ordinary	$303,000,000
Emergency	82,000,000
Individual income tax	80,000,000
Corporation tax	80,000,000
Total	$495,000,000

I consider this a conservative estimate."

J. J. HILL IS WORSE PASSES A BAD DAY

Late Last Night Physicians Announced That Condition Was Serious on Account of His Age.

UNCONSCIOUS AT TIMES

Special Train from Chicago Breaks All Speed Records in Bringing Medicine for Railroad Builder.

ST. PAUL, May 28.—James J. Hill, critically ill at his residence here, passed a restless, unsatisfactory day.

Late tonight Dr. Biggs and Dr. Gilfillan issued the following statement:

Condition tonight less favorable and on account of the patient's age the outlook becomes extremely serious.

Dr. William J. Mayo said:

"Mr. Hill is a very sick man."

Earlier tonight Mr. Hill was visited by Dr. Gilfillan, and efforts were made to induce rest for the night. It was said that the patient's condition showed no improvement aside from the fact that he seemed slightly less restless than at any other time during the day.

The pioneer railroad builder's pulse was good today, but his temperature was high, and he suffered considerable pain. Intermittently the patient was unconscious. Members of the immediate family, together with the surgical and medical staff gathered in St. Paul during the last few days, kept in almost constant touch with Mr. Hill's bedside, while a number of business associates were on hand much of the day.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon waiting newspaper men and others were aroused sharply when the Rev. Father Thomas J. Gibbons, Vicar General of the St. Paul Archdiocese and pastor of the St. Paul Cathedral, hurried from the great cathedral, where he had been saying mass, to the Hill mansion, just a square up Summit Avenue. At this time it was reported that Mr. Hill had suffered a slight sinking spell and that members of the family had been called to the sickroom. At 4 o'clock it was said Mr. Hill had rallied somewhat.

Throughout the day men of prominence in railroading, business, and professional circles called at the big brownstone house perched on the top of Summit Avenue hillside, overlooking a great, curving sweep of the Mississippi Valley. All came away grave, uncommunicative. Ralph Budd, Assistant to the President of the Great Northern Railroad, was there much of the day. George T. Slade, Vice President of the Northern Pacific and a son-in-law of Mr. Hill, drove to the house several times.

Frank Kellogg, a Special Attorney General during former President Roosevelt's Administration, also called to see Mr. Hill.

Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, threw open his big residence next door to the corps of doctors and surgeons and their assistants. From the beginning of his father's illness, nearly twelve days ago, Louis W. Hill has been indefatigable in his efforts to assist the surgeons in their work.

One of the physicians in attendance upon Mr. Hill intimated that a certain infrequently-used sedative might be of some possible slight benefit to the patient. Other doctors present questioned the possible efficiency of these sedatives, and as added argument against the use, stated that none could be obtained at any point nearer than Chicago.

Louis Hill chanced to overhear this conversation of the surgeons. Instantly he directed his secretary to call by telephone a firm of pharmaceutical chemists in Chicago and ascertain if a supply of this sedative could be obtained there. When an affirmative reply was received, Louis Hill ordered a special train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to bring the sedative to St. Paul. It arrived here at 9:22 o'clock last night, having made the trip of 431 miles in eight hours and three minutes, or at an average speed of fifty-four miles an hour. Railroad men stated that this broke all speed records between Chicago and St. Paul. When the sedative was delivered at the Hill residence the surgeons had decided not to avail themselves of it. All traffic, both passenger and freight, on the Burlington Railroad between St. Paul and Chicago had been sidetracked to give the right of way to the Hill special.

TURKS ATTACK RUSSIANS.

Latter Still Held Up in Their Advance on Mosul from Persia.

PETROGRAD, May 28, (via London.)—Today's official statement says:

In the Caucasus, on the front of Rivandouza-Dergala, we repulsed strong Turkish contingents which took the offensive.

The front between Rivandouza (Rowandiz) and Dergala is the Russian advance on Mosul from Persia. Dergala is ten miles southeast of Rowandiz, occupied some three weeks ago by the Russians. The above report shows that little progress has been made in the movement toward the Constantinople-Bagdad route, on which Mosul is an important position.

SEE "PORK" IN MILITIA PAY.

Seattle Pacifists Telegraph Protests to the President.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 28.—Resolutions protesting against the army and navy increases proposed by Congress were adopted at a largely attended mass meeting held by the Seattle Branch of the American Union against militarism today.

The speakers, who included clergymen and labor leaders, denounced the Hay-Chamberlain Army reorganization, objecting particularly to the provision for pay for the National Guard, which they characterized as a "pork barrel measure."

Opposition was voiced to the preparedness parade, which is to be held here Thursday. A telegram was sent to President Wilson, protesting against the Navy Department permitting marines from the Puget Sound Navy Yard to march in the parade on the ground that it was not proper to use the Government's military or naval forces "in an attempt to influence public opinion on such a momentous question."

ALLIED FOREVER, SAYS SAZONOFF

Accord of England and Russia in War to Endure for All Time in Peace.

WAR POTENTIALLY WON

At Its End There Will Be No Slav Menace to the Nations of Western Europe.

A NEW ERA FOR POLAND

Sweden, Norway, and Other Neighbors Have Nothing to Fear from Russian Ambition.

LONDON, Monday, May 29.—"The absolute accord between Great Britain and Russia means that the alliance formed in time of war against a common enemy has become an alliance for all time."

Thus spoke Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, in an interview with The Times Petrograd correspondent.

"The alliance made by the Governments has now become an alliance of the hearts of the people," continued M. Sazonoff. "In this friendship I see the realization of the fondest dream of my career, for in the true friendship of England and Russia the peace of the world is assured for many generations. We have thus potentially won the war, although the struggle itself may continue for years. Crystalization of the idea that England, France, and Russia cannot be alienated establishes the certainty that the central powers have lost, no mater how they may by fortitude and internal sacrifice postpone the inevitable day of the admission of their failure.

"With the realization of the Entente's amity and unity must come also the permanent dissipation of the mischievous idea that the Russians are a people of ambitions and aggressive design, planning to advance their own aims at the expense of Europe. Nothing is further from the Russian character. With our southern outlet made irrevocably secure in perpetuity, with the legitimate growth of and development of our economic and industrial life secured, with our boundaries suitably adjusted and our fellow-Slavs assured of their due, the destinies and aims of Russia in the west are fulfilled. We can then turn to the true aspirations of the Russian Government and people, namely, the development of our vast empire and the furthering of the interests of the nation's peoples embraced within our empire.

"The realization of this solemn truth must demolish the fallacies and fictions heretofore spread by enemies regarding the alleged Slav peril to Europe, and must bring convincing evidence that the Russian does not stand as a menace to Norway, Sweden, or other neighbors. I hope the Swedes will now realize the falsity of the vicious ideas that Russia has any national aspirations whatever that in the slightest way infringe on their national life, and I hope the recent rumors regarding the Aland Islands, which now happily are dissipated, will prove the last error of suspicion of the Swedes regarding Russia."

M. Sazonoff, referring to the promises of Polish autonomy, said:

"No one deplores more than the Russian Government the sufferings which have come to Poland and the Polish refugees from the Teuton scourge. His Majesty the Emperor has been so moved at the distress of his Polish subjects that the greater demands for human sympathy have swept aside military aspects, and he has freely given permission for widespread relief work to be conducted among them by the Rockefeller Commission, for it seemed better to him that there should occur a leakage in the relief provisions than that a single Polish subject should suffer unnecessarily.

"The Poles cannot expect that in this life and death struggle we will be able to outline in full our program for Poland's future, but that Poland will receive a just and equitable autonomy in the greatest degree, adjusted to their future life and their economic and industrial development, is certain. The Poles and the friends of the Poles may therefore look forward to the Russians for a dawn of a new era and a period of unexampled development which will follow the inevitable successful conclusion of the war."

25,000 BULGARS INVADE GREECE

Move on Demir-Hissar After Seizing Ports—Greece Protests Vigorously to Sofia.

SALONIKI, May 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The frontier movement of the Bulgarian forces, according to the latest official and other reliable news, is on a considerable scale, the force employed being estimated at 25,000 men. The Bulgarian advance did not end with the ocupation of Fort Rupel and the earthworks around it. They also took possession of Fort Dragotin, and patrols have been pushed forward and are now occupying Demir-Hissar station beside the destroyed railway bridge as well as points in the surrounding neighborhood. All the Greek covering forces are reported to have been withdrawn.

Fort Rupel is about six miles inside Greek territory and situated on the river Struma. It commands the defile leading from Bulgaria to Demir-Hissar and Seres. Rupel is one of a chain of

Continued on Page 3.

FORD CONTEMPLATES SECOND PEACE TRIP

May Sail for Stockholm June 15—He Is Said to Favor "Reasonable" Preparedness.

DETROIT, May 28.—Henry Ford, who organized the Ford Peace Expedition which sailed for Europe last Winter, may return to Europe to renew his efforts to bring about peace among the warring nations. This possibility was made public tonight by associates of Mr. Ford. They said Mr. Ford might sail for Stockholm about June 15.

Gaston Plantiff, Mr. Ford's New York Manager, who was left in charge of the peace party when Mr. Ford was taken ill last Winter, has been here for some time. It was said he would sail for Europe on June 1.

At the offices of the Humanitarian Cult, 1,790 Broadway, it was announced yesterday that in response to an advertisement of the cult favoring social and military preparedness Henry Ford had sent a telegram of indorsement to Misha Appelbaum, who has recruited more than 18,000 members for sis cult.

Mr. Appelbaum recently went to Detroit to pay a personal visit to the peace advocate.

They argued the question of preparedness for six hours, when Mr. Appelbaum discovered, he says, that Mr. Ford, contrary to the prevailing opinion about him, was in favor of reasonable military preparedness, but was insistent upon the need for social and industrial efficiency to make military preparedness successful.

Here is the telegram Mr. Ford sent:

Detroit, Mich., May 27, 1916.
Misha Appelbaum, Founder and Leader, Humanitarian Cult, 1,790 Broadway, New York:
Congratulate you on your splendid humanitarian appeal. I believe your propaganda will be the means of solving many of our ills. Gladly become a member. Is there any way I can assist?
HENRY FORD.

SAYS GERMAN U-BOAT BROKE PLEDGE TO US

Temps of Paris Declares the Sinking of the Moravia Was a Violation of the Promise.

PARIS, May 28.—The torpedoing of the Italian steamship Moravia, which was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean May 25, "constitutes a formal contravention of the German engagements contained in the German note to the American Government of May 4," says the Temps.

"Germany, however," the newspaper adds, "will not fail to seek to justify her act."

A Paris dispatch of yesterday announced the torpedoing of the Moravia by a German submarine. The dispatch said the attack was made without warning. The Moravia was on her way from New York to Genoa with a cargo of flour.

She was a steamer of 2,268 tons. She sailed from New York May 5 and was last reported passing Gibraltar May 22.

GERMAN PUBLISHERS HERE FORMULATE A "CREED"

References to Wilson and Roosevelt in Articles Submitted to Chicago Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 28.—"They may be hyphenated Americans, but their Americanism is unhyphenated," was one of several epigrammatic phrases in a "creed," which was submitted this afternoon by the German-American Newspaper Publishers Association to a gathering of their compatriots from all over the country.

It is their intention to form here a central body, which shall keep in touch with German-American organizations of the country with a view to guiding them in matters of political importance.

The meeting was held behind locked doors, but some of the things, contained in the tentative "creed," were admitted to be as follows:

Adequate preparedness based up on patriotism.
American ships for foreign commerce.
Maintenance of the Panama Canal free to American ships.
Insistence by America upon the freedom ten seas.

A sentence of the "creed" that readers interpreted as a slay at President Wilson, read:

"We believe in frank diplomacy and international good-will as opposed to the double standard in foreign relations, which judges with harsh acerbity the mistakes of one nation and condones with academic disapproval the offenses of another."

A sentence, interpreted as a thrust at Colonel Roosevelt, reads as follows:

"A deaf ear should be turned to all demagogues who trade upon national antipathies and seek to extol their own loyalty by impunging that of others."

J. B. Meyer, a hosiery manufacturer of Philadelphia, acted as Chairman.

CONVICT 10 AS SPIES IN BELGIUM; 3 KILLED

Amsterdam Dispatch Tells of Fate of Brussels Suspects—19 Others Sent to Prison.

LONDON, May 28.—Ten persons have been convicted of espionage at Brussels, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, which quotes the Telegraaf as authority for the statement that three persons already have been executed, while the sentences of seven others who were condemned to death have been commuted to life imprisonment.

Nineteen others, the dispatch says, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of varying lengths.

ITALIAN VESSEL SUNK.

Brigantine Rita Destroyed in the War Zone.

LONDON, May 28.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced today that the Rita, an Italian sailing vessel, had been sunk.

The Rita was a brigantine of 200 tons gross. The vessel was built in 1914 and owned at Viareggio, Tuscany.

CAPITAL DISSECTS PRESIDENT'S IDEA OF PEACE LEAGUE

Suggestion of World Alliance to Prevent War Arouses Widespread Discussion.

MIGHT INVOLVE TRADITIONS

Some Inclined to Believe It Would Be a Recession from Washington's Advice.

VEILED HINT AT COLOMBIA

Criticism of Some of Our Acts of the Past Interpreted as Reference to Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—President Wilson's speech last night before the League to Enforce Peace was the one subject of conversation today among those interested in foreign affairs. It had been expected that the President would give some clear indication of what the United States could do to bring the war to a close. But instead he said simply that he wanted "such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon."

The burden of his address bears on the time after the war; the wish he expressed so urgently was that the war might never be resumed, and that wars of its sort might never come again.

Much talk was devoted today to the President's brief references to the causes of the war in efforts to extract from his remarks blame for one or the other of the groups of contending powers. His statement that American counsel might have prevented the struggle, and that "we are not mere disconnected lookers on" was construed by some as meaning that he thought the United States should sit at the table when terms of peace were discussed. He dismissed these suggestions last night, however, with the statement that our interest was only in peace and its future guarantees.

The President undoubtedly stands ready to exert the good offices of this Government in restoring peace. He referred last night to the possibility of its being the American privilege to suggest or initiate a movement of peace. But the suggestion as to the war itself would be only those terms upon which the belligerents might agree. In this respect he went little further than in his North Carolina address of last week. The new thing he brought forward was his statement that the United States was willing to enter a league of nations to prevent the recurrence of unjust and unnotified wars.

George Washington's Advice.

The most frequent comment on this part of his speech was that it might imply a recession from George Washington's advice against entangling alliances. This point, or one like it, was made recently by William Jennings Bryan at Lake Mohonk, and it was answered in detail by ex-President Taft on Friday. His answer related particularly to the supposed surrender involved of Congress' power to declare war, and he declared that there was no difference in principle between the proposed alliance of nations and the arbitration treaties by which Mr. Bryan sets much store.

The fact is that there is no relation between the kind of alliance proposed by the League to Enforce Peace, which Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson have both indorsed, and the entangling alliances of Washington's warning. He referred to alliances with one group of powers against others. The alliance to which the President referred last night was of all the civilized nations for a single purpose, the preservation of peace. This might lead to an allied war against some strong offender, but, as Mr. Taft pointed out, the arbitration treaties might well in some circumstances put the United States in such a position that Congress would be obligated to declare war.

This part of the President's speech—and it is regarded as being the burden of his whole address—might almost be said not to relate to the present war except as this war illustrates the need of greater diligence in maintaining peace after it. It is generally believed here that his proposal could be expected to become effective in the near future. The alliance to be effective would have to include most if not all of the contending powers. If it did not include the dominant factors on both sides it would hardly be more than an alliance against the unrepresented group, and this would defeat its very purpose. Such an alliance, to result in real co-operation, it is thought, could hardly come till time had been given to soften the furious resentments aroused by the war.

Possible Reference to Solombia.

A good deal of speculation has been aroused by two references in the President's address to past offenses by the United States against the principles he enunciated. In one he said "We have ourselves upon occasion in the past been offenders against the law of diplomacy." In the jother he said that "Like other nations, we have ourselves no doubt once and again offended against that principle (that every people has a right to choose its sovereignty) when for a little while controlled by selfish passion."

One suggestion is that he referred to the American part in setting Panama up as a State independent of Colombia. This is supported to an extent by the

fact that Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State, with the President's approval, negotiated a treaty with Colombia, which the Senate has not referred, expressing the sincere regret of the United States for those events and offering an indemnity of many millions. But both references seem to be to various incidents, and might have been used broadly to avoid the appearance of sitting in judgment on other nations.

CALLS AUSTRIAN DRIVE PEACE PRELIMINARY

Austrian Official Here Says Italian Territory Is Wanted as Basis of Negotiations.

An Austrian official in this country in an interview in the Hungarian Weekly Amerikai Ujsag, says the principal purpose of the Austrian drive against the Italians is to prepare for official peace propositions, which may soon be expected from the Central Powers. Dr. Trvin Acel, editor of the Hungarian newspaper, quotes this official, in part, as follows:

"The Central Powers are about to declare officially their peace propositions, but before doing so they find it necessary to clear Austrian territory of the Italian invaders. Austrian territoy is alone in the hands of the Allies. Gemany, with the large sections of conquered Russian and French territories, is in a position to bargain for terms when the peace negotiations are offered by the Central Powers, but Austria's Italian border offers no such opportunities unless they regain all of the lost territory and carry the war well into Italy.

"This Austrian offensive may be pushed so successfully as to bring Italy to terms, as has been suggested, but that was not the motive nor even the thought at the beginning of the offensive, and is not likely to result according to present military calculations. But with Italian territory added to what has already been attained by the Central Powers a way will be opened for peace negotiations.

"According to certain reliable information that has reached me, the Austrian General Staff resolved on this offensive after a conference of all the Central Powers, not for military reasons alone, but in consideration of a general agreement to prepare for offering peace terms, rather than an effort at the annihilation of the Italian defense beyond a certain point.

"In this connection the Central Powers would prefer the Pope as a peace mediator, while the Allies incline toward President Wilson. The Pope and the Italian Kingdom are inimical since the Italians rose on the ruins of the Papal State. But the Pope cannot be a mediator until Italy is defeated or her national integrity seriously threatened, for a victorious Italy would never consent to accept the Pope as a peace mediator.

"If Italy is further pressed and humiliated by successes of the Austrians, her protest against the Pope will have little or no weight when the proper time arrives for presenting formal peace overtures from the Central Powers. Therefore, the offensive against Italy is at the same time a protest against President Wilson as a peace mediator.

"Thus the Italian territory at which the Austrians are now aiming, should the drive become effective to that extent, will be acquired in the nature of a pawn to be placed in the scales for bargains for peace. These peace propositions depend, of course, on the fall of Verdun on the one hand and the taking of Vicenza.

"Roughly outlined, the Central Powers would then propose peace terms on a fifty-fifty basis. They would be willing to restore part of the captured territories to Russia, France and Belgium, and possibly to Serbia. But until Italy is placed in a somewhat similar situation as to lost territory, this plan cannot even be suggested officially.

"The Central Powers, apparently, are convinced they cannot subdue all their enemies to the point of defeat, and are preparing for the only alternative left for ending the war with any advantage to the Central Powers. Another advantage that would follow refusal of peace negotiations on this basis would be that it would enable the Central Powers to appear before the world as desirous of peace and at the same time place responsibility for continuation of the conflict upon the Allies.

"So far as Austria is concerned, it is felt there is that the Pope would never permit the Catholic Austro-Hungarian Empire to be diminished and sacrificed in any way to the free thinkers of the Italian Kingdom."

MAYOR PRESTON APPLAUDS.

Baltimore Executive Favors a World Alliance for Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Most conservative men of Baltimore are loath to give an expression of opinion on the suggestion of America's participation in a world alliance for peace, as discussed by President Wilson before the National League to Enforce Peace at Washington. Mayor Preston, an ardent peace advocate, however, enthusiastically supported the President.

"It is a splendid idea," said the Mayor, "and it is the duty of every man, woman, and child in the country to get back of the movement to establish an international alliance for peace. The American people want peace, and it would indeed be a noble act if the Executive of the nation or a group of people would bring about the termination of hostilities in Europe.

"I do not mean that we should form alliances with foreign nations that would place us under obligation. That would be most disastrous to the American people. But I will support any movement in the interest of Christianity. That movement is the peace movement."

Robert Garrett, banker, apparently was not in favor of a peace movement at this time.

"I have not given the question very much consideration," he said, "and I would want to digest the speech of President Wilson before expressing an opinion."

Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, said the movement had taken hold of the imagination of so many prominent men in the country that he was loath to give an opinion.

"I understand perfectly the whole idea of the League to Enforce Peace," said he, "but there are so many phases to consider in the suggestion made by President Wilson that I have not made up my mind whether the idea would be advisable or not. However, I am positive that America would not want to be under any obligations to foreign nations as suggested by the world alliance."

VIEWS OF LOCAL PRESS.

New York Newspapers Comment on the President's Address.

Excerpts from editorials of some of the New York newspapers on President Wilson's speech before the League to Enforce Peace follow:

President's Position Unchanged.

From The World.

If the relaxed Berlin censorship, which has recently encouraged the public discussion of peace, hoped thereby to influence the President's utterances on Saturday the attempt was a failure. He has said all along that if he appeared as an intermediary in Europe it would be at a time when his services were acceptable to every belligerent. His words now show that, in spite of the German idea of peace so industriously proclaimed, his position is unchanged.

Moreover, the peace that he has in mind bears no resemblance to anything as yet intimated by those who speak for the military caste of Prussia. What he contemplates is a world peace in which public right will take precedence over the individual interests of particular nations; in which the territorial integrity of small States will be respected and which will not hereafter be disturbed by aggression arising out of secret counsels in disregard of common rights.

How sharply this is in conflict with the gospel of blood and iron may be shown by recalling some of the golden texts of Junkerism—that the State is above morality; that war is a biological necessity; that treaties are obligatory only during convenience; that weak nations have not the same right to live as powerful nations, and that wars deliberately provoked often have the happiest results.

Thinks President Erred.

From The Tribune.

The speech to the League to Enforce Peace is only another flagrant illustration of Mr. Wilson's inability as a statesman, his fluid sentimentalism, his servitude to winged phrases which carry him far beyond the boundary lines of his matured thought. He was consistent with himself so long as he stuck to the idea of nonconcern with the causes, objects, or outcome of the European war. In his message to Congress in December, 1914, when the character of the war and its bearing on the future of civilization were as plain as they are today, he said that it was a war "with which we have nothing to do" and "whose causes cannot touch us." In the National Press Club speech, made public only ten days ago, he said again that Americans "have nothing to do with the present quarrel."

No Entangling Alliances.

From The Sun.

President Wilson proposed in his address on Saturday evening before the League to Enforce Peace a change in the historic policy of the United States in its relations with other powers of consequences so far-reaching and possibilities so momentous that the adoption of his plan would constitute a complete reversal of the attitude we have hitherto studiously maintained. Were his counsel accepted by his countrymen they would abandon the course to which they have adhered since the foundation of the Government and embark upon a career of political and diplomatic alliance in which the interest and welfare of this nation would be engaged with those of others and their resources pledged to the defense not of its own possessions and rights but to the vindication of designs and measures in the formulation of which it had little if any part. * * * The American people want no entangling foreign alliances.

New Impulse for Nations.

(From The Herald.)

Discussion of what is to happen after the war in the way of making future wars impossible is the most important use to which thought and speech can be put, and the President's speech was admirable in that it dwelt upon broad principles. There is nothing by which the present situation can be measured. There is no formula existant by which the remedies for the future can be compounded. Yet the most astounding thing in the history of the world may become the cause of the most complete change in the impulses of nations.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS' VIEWS.

World Alliance Suggestion Arouses Diverse Comment.

Following are comments of newspapers outside of New York City on the President's suggestion that America is ready to become a member of a world alliance to avert war:

A Sympathetic Response.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The war has far transcended the limits of Europe and has vitally affected our interests and the interests of all neutrals. Whether a feasible plan can be found under which nations can combine to prevent, if possible, the outbreak of another such conflagration is yet to be demonstrated, and to achieve it may involve more sweeping conditions in world organization than is yet realized, but the world is alive as never before to the need of concerted measures to reduce the risk of such catastrophic disturbances, and the President's words, moderate and general as they are, will evoke a sympathetic response.

Does Not Mean Peace Is in Sight.

From The Washington Post.

In careful and well chosen phrases the President endeavors to remove any suspicion that the United States is not actuated by the loftiest of motives in desiring world peace. The address, however, does not assume that peace is in sight. True, the President expresses confidence that "the world is even now on the eve of a great consummation," but this clause is not to be taken as a hint that peace negotiations are on foot. The "great consummation" is not immediate peace, but the bringing into existence of some common force that shall safeguard right and shall exert coercion not for political ambition or selfish hostility, but for the common welfare, justice, and peace.

President Wilson has well expressed the hope and ideal of America with regard to universal peace. In the meantime, America being practical as well as idealistic, the danger of war breeding war is not overlooked, and the people expect Congress and the Administration to make every preparation against unforseen changes which may turn the flames in the direction of the New World.

Must Impress Belligerents.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Whether the President's address before the League to Enforce Peace was based on any special diplomatic information or overture from any quarter, or whether it was merely inspired by the thought that it afforded a particularly opportune occasion for a semi-official declaration of the attitude of this country, it cannot fail to make a serious impression on the minds of all the warring powers. And though it may not bear immediate fruit, all the belligerents will unquestionably make it the subject of deep mediation and will file it away for future reference.

It may be something more than a coincidence that Ambassador Gerard announced his confidence that "peace is coming this way" almost at the same time that the President expressed the same feeling in Washington and outlined a basis on which the United States would be willing to co-operate for its preservation.

Sees Grave Possibilities.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

In his [the President's] proposal lie possibilities fraught with such grave concern for the people of the United States as to demand the most profound and thoughtful reflection. The entrance of the United States upon this course of action means the abandonment forever of the policy of isolation in international affairs, so dear to the heart of Washington and re-enunciated by others of our Presidents. It means that, so far from steering clear of the "entangling alliances" of Europe and the rest of the world we shall plunge at once into all of them. It means, further, that we shall abandon the principles embodied in the Monroe Doctrine as it has come to be understood. And it means finally that we shall stand committed to whatever measure of military preparedness may be agreed upon to enable us to perform our share in guaranteeing the peace of the world.

Single Principle of Freedom.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The American contribution to the platform of world peace, as President Wilson formulates it, reduces itself to a single principle; the sacredness of that national sovereignty which is founded on the exercise of popular free will. For him a nation is not a territory, nor a bureaucracy, nor a ruling caste. It is a union of free people. Every people has a right to say under what sovereignty it shall live.

Aggressions against popular right are not to be tolerated between nations. Upon such a platform such violations of right as Japan's and Germany's aggressions at the expense of China, the partition of Poland by Prussia, Russia and Austria, England's conquest of the Boers, and the more recent wrongs of Belgium would be impossible.

Says He Expressed Nation's Attitude.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Wilson expressed its attitude and, we believe, the attitude of the majority of thinking Americans when he pointed to the fact that the United States cannot longer stand in isolation. What America can do, and should do, is to insist, as he suggests, upon provisions for the future "that will maintain the inviolate security of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations", and to prevent the beginning of war "contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world."

Not in Human Nature.

From The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Ambitious as the program manifestly is, it would be perfectly feasible if the human nature could be extracted from the millions of men who, after all, either egg on the monarchs and diplomats or back them up when "secret diplomacy" has borne its full fruits. But human nature being what it is, neither the Entente Allies nor the Central Powers will put their fate in the hands of an amphistyonic council which their foes might control.

ROME COMMENT IS VARIED.

Politics Sways the Views of Newspapers Discussing Wilson's Views.

ROME, May 28.—The evening papers' comment on President Wilson's speech before the League to Enforce Peace, according to their politics.

The Tribuna, an opposition organ, says Italy is in accord with the President, but his idea resembles extraordinarily the advice given to children to put salt on a bird's tail.

The Corriere d'Italia, a semi-official clerical organ, agrees with everything that the President says, but insists that the Pope was first in the field as the upholder of peace.

The Idea Nazionale, the organ of the Nationalists Party, passes over the speech without comment.

Mrs. Stone Lauds Wilson's Speech.

President Wilson's speech delivered in Washington last Saturday night was commented upon favorably by Mrs. Mary Hanchett Stone in her lecture last night before the Society of Michigan Women at the Biltmore. "Possibly no utterance of public speech is so welcomed by your speaker," she told her audience, "as that by President Wilson last night, when he said, 'This great conflict could have come only out of secret counsel.'" The speaker told of efforts she had made to prevent the first Balkan war at the request of members of the Bulgarian Parliament.

ALLIED FOREVER, SAYS SAZONOFF

Continued from Page 1.

forts erected by the Greeks along the Bulgo-Greek frontier after the Balkan wars, and it would seem to be the intention of the Bulgars to occupy all the forts on that defensive line.

LONDON, May 28.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Saloniki says:

"Strong forces of Bulgarians, estimated to number 25,000, crossed the Greek frontier at Rupel Pass and occupied the Greek fort and earthworks at the entrance to the Struma Gorge, near Demir-Hissar. The Greek garrison retired without offering any resistance.

"The Bulgarian advance guard then pushed forward and occupied the station and bridge at Demir-Hissar. Activity at other points indicates an important movement upon Greek Macedonia."

The correspondent at Athens of the Exchange Telegraph Company says he learns from Saloniki that the Bulgarians gave the Greeks two hours to surrender Rupel Fort, which is six miles from the Demir-Hissar Bridge, recently blown up by the French in anticipation of this attack.

Athens newspapers say that the deputation of German and Bulgarian officers in demanding the surrender of Fort Rupel explained that its occupation was necessary to secure the Bulgarian left wing against an eventual Entente allied attack.

The surrender of the fort was affected at 3 o'clock Friday morning and the protocol signed by the German, Bulgarian, and Greek officers. The Germans and Bulgarians, the newspapers say, undertook to restore the fort to Greece so soon as the reasons for its occupation no longer existed.

Another dispatch from Saloniks says that as an outgrowth of the popular indignation resulting from the violation of Greek territory, a big meeting has been called there for tomorrow to protest against the action of the German and Bulgarian troops.

ATHENS, May 28.—Greece's protest against the military operations undertaken by the Central Powers and Bulgaria in Greek Macedonia was forwarded last night to the Ministers of Greece at Berlin, Vienna, and Sofia.

The Bulgarians entered Greek territory virtually unopposed, and this has caused violent comment in the press and considerable agitation among the population.

The Greek military authorities here claim they were unable to communicate with their troops in Eastern Macedonia. The belief is generally here that it is the intention of the Greek Government to confine its action to a protest.

AMSTERDAM, May 28, (via London.)—The following official communication issued at Sofia Saturday was received here today:

Today detachments of our troops operating in the Struma Valley occupied the southern exit of Rupel Pass, together with the heights east and west of the River Struma.

IRISHMEN AT FRONT VALIANT.

Sixteenth Division Enlisted in Face of Sinn Fein Influence.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, May 1,. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There is a town at the British front which is the centre of an Irish world. It is the headquarters town of the Sixteenth or Irish division. Irish voices are heard from the doorways of the houses. Flower pots of shamrock are on the mess tables of officers who gather for their meals in the modest sitting room of the local grocer or butcher where they are billeted.

In his office a General, who is Irish to the finger tips, talks about his troops, who were fighting hard against the Germans during the Dublin riots. If he is asked if there are any Sinn Feiners among them he will refer the inquirer to the men themselves. They enlisted in the Irish new army battalions in face of the influence which produced Sinn Feinism. This gave them a distinction of character to start with, their officers say.

Sturdy middle-aged men with strips of color won in campaigns in India and South Africa while serving with regular Irish regiments, some still sergeants, some promoted to commissions, have been the drill masters of vigorous youth from Mayo to Kilkenny or Clare or Cork. But most of the officers in common with most of the men had never been in uniform when the war began.

A Major, who is more than six feet and broad in proportion, standing still as a ramrod in salute, who looks as if he had been soldiering all his life, was a farmer in Waterford. He recruited a company from the surrounding countryside and got command. Promotion followed as it has for other beginners.

"We wanted to draft the Irishmen who were in English and Scotch battalions into ours so we should have all the Irish at the front under one command," said the General, "but we could not make the arrangement. The other commanders would not part with their Irishmen. British battalions like to have a sprinkling of Irish among their numbers. My men have had every test of trench fighting, gas and shells and sniping—and they've disproved any idea that the Irish were not as good at attacking as in a charge. They've stuck like veterans. Native Irish good humor relieves the grim monotony of the trenches.

MOORE, LIKE WILSON, FOR PEACE LEAGUE

Former State Department Counselor Last April Outlined Plan Similar to President's.

PART U. S. COULD TAKE

Attitude of Nations, He Said, Should Be to Accept Amicable Processes Rather Than Going to War.

President Wilson's address before the League to Enforce Peace, in Washington on Saturday night, yesterday recalled an address on "The Peace Problem," delivered by John Bassett Moore, former Couselor to the State Department, at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, on Founder's Day, April, 1916. Mr. Moore discussed somewhat the same plan for peace as that outlined by President Wilson; he showed where this plan of international alliance had been proposed and tried in the past, and he pointed out what he considered an inherent weakness in all machinery for preserving peace which was not based upon "a mental attitude which will lead men to think first of amicable processes rather than of war when difficulties arise."

Neither President Wilson nor Mr. Moore, it was pointed out, took the position that the United States should not enter into any international alliance or agreement for the preservation of peace because of America's previous policy of more or less national isolation. They did not bring up the old inhibition against "entangling alliances," and those who commented upon this fact yesterday said that the participation of the United States in the Hague Court had practically made the precedent for such international agreement as that advocated by President Wilson and discussed by Mr. Moore. The latter, when asked yesterday to discuss the subject of peace in the direct light of President Wilson's address, said that his Pittsburgh speech represented all that he cared to say on the subject at this time.

In his address Mr. Moore discussed the international peace plans proposed by Henry IV., the Abbe de St. Pierre, William Penn, Immanuel Kant, Jeremy Bentham, and the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia, all of which embodied the general ideas of international alliance or agreement in some form. Mr. Moore narrated the histories of these peace projects, showing how they had been affected by men and politics of their times. Continuing, Mr. Moore said in his address:

Sentiment of Units.

"It is by the combination of these two measures—the substitution of concert for unlimited competition and the fostering of the sentiment of unity—that the great empires and federations of today in effect operate as peace agencies. This they do within themselves. But, as regards one another, what is their attitude? That of rivals who may lawfully prosecute their ambitions by all possible means. Internally, the destruction of life and property for gain is forbidden; externally, it may be commanded, and this upon the theory that a number of men can, by associating themselves in a political society, place themselves above any earthly authority.

"It is in this attitude of mind, which is exemplified in the recognized law of conquest, that we find the crux of the peace problem. In a letter written in 1893, Alfred Nobel, founder of the Nobel Institute at Christiania, remarked that, if all States would with solidarity agree to turn against the first aggressor, wars would become impossible. So long, however, as States retain their present conception of their duties and functions in their relations one with another, such 'solidarity' of action can hardly be relied upon. Nor is the question who was the 'first aggressor' so easy of determination that the parties to such an agreement would in the exercise of their independent individual judgments be likely to concur in their conclusions upon it.

"Another difficulty that would arise in the execution of a mere agreement among independent States, such as that above suggested, is the regulation of the right of self-defense. In speaking of this right it is perhaps unnecessary to make allowance for a sensitiveness so extreme as that of the gentleman who, in modestly confessing that he had taken part in eighteen wars and fought twenty-seven duels, never failed to add—'but always, suh, in self-defence'! Nevertheless, the truth is that each party to a war usually regards itself as the victim of aggression, and that, while acts of aggression or of menace are seldom wholly confined to one side, it is necessary to act upon appearances. Nor should we forget that the parties to a dispute can scarcely survey their situation with the calmness and deliberation of a bystander who has nothing at stake. Thus, while the first actual shot in the battle of Navarino, the consequences of which proved to be so momentous, seems to have been fired by the Turks, English writers have candidly admitted that the Ottoman commander was not unjustified in believing that he was repelling an attack on the part of the allied fleet.

Interests of Nations Divided.

"Finally, in spite of loose generalizations as to the annihilation of time and distance, the fact remains that the interests of independent States are many and varied, and that, dotted over the globe, there are points of vantage whose control, while supposed deeply to affect the welfare or security of certain States or groups of States, is, rationally speaking, of little or no concern to the rest of the world. In this way the interests of nations are necessarily divided.

"In the formulation of plans for the preservation of peace, the complicated elements with which the present survey has dealt must all be taken into account. They can no more be neglected in the external than in the internal affairs of States. Mere alliances will not suffice. There must be organization of such character and extent as to gratify the desires, reconcile the ambitions, and settle the specific disputes of peoples, so that their attitude toward international order and internal order may be substantially the same.

"In the cultivation of such an attitude no agency has been more useful than international arbitration, a process which has the sanction of antiquity, and, where passions would permit it to be employed, of success. It was practised between the independent Greek States with an intelligence and precision rarely surpassed. Under the influence of a united church, it was extensively applied during the Middle Ages. During the Thirty Years' War, while men, crazed by famine, waited upon the gallows and explored the cemetery, and, reduced to the stage of cannibalism, hunted down their fellows for food, it disappeared. Through the subsequent colonial and commercial wars it remained in eclipse. It revived toward the close of the eighteenth century, when Great Britain and the United States applied it not only to questions of boundary but also to disputes as to maritime right, such as have frequently occasioned wars. In its practical application it reached perhaps its highest point in the Geneva award, by which, in 1872, the claims growing out of the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports were finally determined, although it would by no means fail to mention either the Central settlement of the Bering Sea dispute at Paris in 1893, or that of the century-old controversy as to the North Atlantic fisheries by the Permanent Court at The Hague in 1910.

Cultivate Mental Attitude.

"For the preservation of peace all devices, such as international conferences, arbitration, mediation, and good offices, are or may be useful, according to the circumstances of the case; but back of all this we must in the last analysis rely upon the cultivation of a mental attitude which will lead men to think first of amicable processes rather than of war when differences arise. To this end it will be necessary to rid the mind of exaggerated but old and generally prevalent notions as to the functions and missions of the State, of superstitions as to 'trial by battle,' of the conceptions that underlie the law of conquest, and of the delusion that one's own motives are always higher, purer, and more disinterested than those of other persons, to say nothing of the passion for uniformity that denies the right to be different."

In conclusion, Mr. Moore recalled the Pope's letter to the American Jewish Committee, in which he said that all men were brothers, and that their salvation lay "in the return to the law of love."

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AUSTRIANS SLACKEN DRIVE IN ITALY

Said to Be Rushing Up Large Reserves—Italians Score Local Successes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 28.—The fourteenth day of the Austrian offensive passed without much change in the situation, but the little gained is by the Italians.

There has been a slackening in the Austrian efforts, probably for the purpose of bringing into position their heavy guns, in which they have an undoubted superiority. The whole action tends to show, however, that artillery if not adequately backed by infantry is in the end ineffective.

The invaders' loss of troops has been more serious than their gains by artillery.

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In the Lagarina Valley the enemy multiplied his efforts, but, while increasing his losses before our positions, he was nowhere able to break down the solid resistance of our brave troops.

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In the Asiago zone strong enemy pressure continues east of the Val d'Assa and in the Gaimara Valley. In the Sugana all of which embodied the general ideas of international alliance or agreement in some form. Mr. Moore narrated the histories of these peace projects, showing how they had been affected by men and politics of their times. Continuing, Mr. Moore said in his address:

Sentiment of Units.

"It is by the combination of these two measures—the substitution of concert for unlimited competition and the fostering of the sentiment of unity—that the great empires and federations of today in effect operate as peace agencies. This they do within themselves. But, as regards one another, what is their attitude? That of rivals who may lawfully prosecute their ambitions by all possible means. Internally, the destruction of life and property for gain is forbidden; externally, it may be commanded, and this upon the theory that a number of men can, by associating themselves in a political society, place themselves above any earthly authority.

"It is in this attitude of mind, which is exemplified in the recognized law of conquest, that we find the crux of the peace problem. In a letter written in 1893, Alfred Nobel, founder of the Nobel Institute at Christiania, remarked that, if all States would with solidarity agree to turn against the first aggressor, wars would become impossible. So long, however, as States retain their present conception of their duties and functions in their relations one with another, such 'solidarity' of action can hardly be relied upon. Nor is the question who was the 'first aggressor' so easy of determination that the parties to such an agreement would in the exercise of their independent individual judgments be likely to concur in their conclusions upon it.

"Another difficulty that would arise in the execution of a mere agreement among independent States, such as that above suggested, is the regulation of the right of self-defense. In speaking of this right it is perhaps unnecessary to make allowance for a sensitiveness so extreme as that of the gentleman who, in modestly confessing that he had taken part in eighteen wars and fought twenty-seven duels, never failed to add—'but always, suh, in self-defence'! Nevertheless, the truth is that each party to a war usually regards itself as the victim of aggression, and that, while acts of aggression or of menace are seldom wholly confined to one side, it is necessary to act upon appearances. Nor should we forget that the parties to a dispute can scarcely survey their situation with the calmness and deliberation of a bystander who has nothing at stake. Thus, while the first actual shot in the battle of Navarino, the consequences of which proved to be so momentous, seems to have been fired by the Turks, English writers have candidly admitted that the Ottoman commander was not unjustified in believing that he was repelling an attack on the part of the allied fleet.

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In the Asiago zone strong enemy pressure continues east of the Val d'Assa and in the Gaimara Valley. In the Sugana we repulsed small enemy attacks in the Strigno basin. The number of prisoners taken by our Alpine troops in the engagement last Friday on the Maso torrent has been increased to 157. The Eighth and 101st Hungarian Battalions, which led the attack, were completely defeated, abandoning on the battlefield 300 rifles and a complete machine gun section, which was afterward turned against the enemy.

In the Monte San Michele zone our mines destroyed to a large extent the enemy's trenches, the defenders of which fled, but in doing so came under our fire.

GENEVA, May 28.—Important developments are expected this week along the Italian front, according to information received here from the Austro-Italian war zone. In addition to the concentration by the Austro-Hungarians of more than 1,000 guns between Adige and Astago, the Austrian Commander in Chief is reported to be rushing up important reserves.

The Italians claim to have driven back the Austrians after forty-eight hours of fighting on Monte Pasubio, though they admit they gave some ground in the Val Sugana, where the Austrians were in overwhelming numbers and where the fighting continues fiercely.

Italian aviators, the advices say, caused the explosion of 600 tons of munitions northeast of Borgo, killing a great many Hungarian soldiers. The aviators also are said to have destroyed several 11-inch guns in that region.

The Austro-Hungarian official report of May 26, received from Vienna via London May 27, did not contain two paragraphs which were included in the version of the statement as received yesterday from Berlin by way of Basville. These read:

Austro-Hungarian troops in the Sugana district have conquered Civaron, southeast of Gurgen and Kimausdici.

Army aviators dropped bombs on the railroad stations of Peri, Scho, Thiene, and Vicenza. Our naval aviators threw bombs on the harbor of Grado. In the course of the night a hostile airship dropepd numerous bombs on Trieste, without injuring any persons or causing damage.

RUSSIANS FOIL ATTACK.

Drive Germans Back by Concentrated Fire—Bag an Aeroplane.

PETROGRAD, May 28.—An official statement, issued by the Russian War Office under date of May 27, says:

After our violent artillery preparation the Germans took the offensive in the region south of Lake Drisviaty against our trenches. By concentrated artillery and rifle fire we constrained the enemy to seek refuge in his own trenches.

On the remainder of the front there was only rifle fire.

Enemy aeroplanes flew over numerous sectors of the front. One was brought down by our fire behind Illoukst.

In the Black Sea one of our submarines sank a large Turkish brig near the Anatolian coast, despite the fire of the coast batteries and an enemy aeroplane.

WAR STAMPS ARE NUMEROUS

And Foreign Philatelists Have Hard Work to Keep Track of Them.

LONDON, May 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) — Philatelists must be on the alert to keep track of the new stamp issues brought about by the war. According to information received here Turkey has issued a set of five stamps to mark what purports to be Turkish occupation of "Somewhere in Egypt."

Word comes also that the Germans have suppressed the Warsaw Citizens' post, and a curious position arises in connection with the stamps of the temporary institution. It is illegal to deal in these Warsaw labels in Germany, and they are regarded as stamps of enemy origin in England, France, Russian and Italy, so it is illegal to import them.

SERB ARMY AT SALONIKI.

Entire Force from Corfu Carried Across the Aegean Safely.

PARIS, May 28.—After crossing the Aegean Sea without loss the Serbian Army in full strength has now been landed at Saloniki, according to a dispatch received here today by wireless telegraphy.

Germans Sympathize with Irish.

WEBSTER, Mass., May 28.—Resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the German-American Alliance of Massachusetts today express sympathy with the Irish people in the United States who lost friends and relatives in the recent uprising in Dublin, and affirm that the alliance is "in full accord with the Irish patriots in their attempt to obtain the independence of Ireland." Professor John A. Wais of Harvard University was re-elected President.

Reichsbank to Build Annex.

BERLIN, May 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The business and activity of the Imperial Bank have so increased that an annex is to be erected in a short time. A Berlin construction company has been engaged for the work, and it has already bought more than thirteen lots to make room for the new structure.

MINISTERS CRITICISE WILSON WAR POLICY

Rev. Dr. Goodchild Says the Nation Sighs for an Executive with Lincoln's Courage.

PRESIDENT'S CHANCE LOST

Dr. Macleod Asserts Americans Have Been Chloroformed Into Quietness.

President Wilson and the general foreign policy of the national Administration were criticised in Memorial Day sermons yesterday in Manhattan churches. The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Goodchild, speaking on the subject of "The Nation's Spirit in 1861 and in 1916," in the Central Baptist Church last night, in West Eighty-ninth Street, said the President had failed in the greatest opportunity given to man in a half century, and that there had been "signs" for a man in the Presidential chair with the spirit of Lincoln.

"We may be ashamed of it all we please, but we cannot deny it that the uppermost thought in the minds of multitudes of our fellow-citizens is to be safe from harm themselves," said Dr. Goodchild. "It matters very little what outrages are perpetrated on others or what ideals are set at nought in the world, if they themselves are not disturbed in their pleasure seeking or their money making.

"We shall be very far astray if we think this is a new species of human being. There are always plenty of creatures of this sort about us. But their presence is revealed only at the time of some great crisis, and it is not to be especially conspicuous in easy-going countries like England and the United States. This contemptible creature is part of the price we pay for democracy."

Comparing similar conditions existing at the time of the Civil war and the Revolution, Dr. Goodchild continued:

"The Allies are fighting for democracy; for the freedom of the common man; for the right of the small State to exist. Everybody knows that if Germany wins despotism will have a new lease of life in the world and the cause of freedom will be set back a hundred or a thousand years. Everybody knows that if the Allies win freedom will be extended, and that the German people themselves will have a liberty beyond anything they have ever known.

"While England and France, Belgium and Serbia, Italy and Russia have been pouring out their life blood America has done nothing but look on and make money. And then, when the battle for freedom is won by sacrifices that others have made, America hopes to come in at the end and share the benefits. What do you think of that? Does it make you feel proud of your country's attitude?

"We scarcely need wonder at the attitude of many of our people, even while we reprobate it, for this has been the attitude of the President. The only direct word the President has spoken to the people at large about the conflict was spoken soon after the war began. It was an exhortation to neutrality, a neutrality so absolute that we were not to express our sympathies, and, indeed, were not to have any sympathies.

"The President himself has sustained the strictest neutrality. His neutral pose has not been disturbed, even by the murder again and again of American citizens, but each murder has called forth a new note which, even if it carried a warning, carried also renewed assurances of confidence in and friendliness for the nation that did the murdering.

"With the greatest opportunity that God has given to any man in the world for half a century, Mr. Wilson has lost his chance to impress the world in favor of righteousness, and to win for his country the real regard of the offending and offended nations alike.

"The saddest contrast, then, between these times and the days of 1861 is in the nation's leadership. Many a time during the last twenty months we have sighed for a man in the Presidential chair with the spirit of Lincoln. There was no moral flabbiness about Lincoln. He had a clear vision of what was right, and he had the courage to do what was right. He exhibited none of the shiftiness that makes America so sorry a spectacle today, one day being too proud to fight, the next day being clamorous for the immediate expenditure of untold millions to prepare to fight, and a little later trimming down the demand as though the necessity for preparation had passed away."

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm J. MacLeod also criticised the National Administration in his sermon yesterday morning in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas. He said, in part:

"What would our fathers have thought of the attitude we as a nation have taken to the war during the past twenty-one months? Would they be proud of us? Would they compliment us for our patient forbearance and our clever loophole work? Would they congratulate us for having kept our borders at peace? Or would they say that we were cowards and shirkers, unworthy of our glorious heritage?

"At first we were told that we must be neutral and speak only in whispers, and so for months not even a whisper was heard. We were chloroformed into quietness by the threat of treachery within. But the simple fact of the matter is this: disloyalty in our country has been grossly exaggerated. The great masses of our citizens were all the while longing for a bold

SEYMOURS CALL ON MORGAN TO EXPLAIN

Say Banker Should Go to the Thompson Committee and Tell His Side of Case.

THEY HAD WAR SECRETS

Wiretapping in Their Office to Trap Morgan Clerk Is Fiction, They Assert.

John S. and Frederick Seymour of the law firm of Seymour & Seymour intimated in a letter sent yesterday to Frank Moss, counsel for the Thompson Committee, that the police tapped their telephone wire and that the Burns Agency installed a dictaphone in their office solely for the purpose of getting information concerning large business deals which had not passed through the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co.

In guarded language, the letter suggests that the law firm of Seymour & Seymour had obtained large contracts from the British War Office, and that the wire-tapping and the detectaphone were used to obtain details concerning these contracts.

The two lawyers deny emphatically that the spying on their office revealed any facts concerning a plot to ship munitions to Mexico or any other facts with an international bearing, and their letter calls upon Mayor Mitchel to retract his charges on this subject.

The lawyers tell in the letter of their efforts to get contracts with the British War Office. They do not directly assert that they ever obtained any, but say that one of the largest deals in the industrial world at the time was in their hands when their wires were tapped, and that there was a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the British with J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Seymour Letter.

They say that they had invited the participation of J. P. Morgan & Co. in this transaction, but that there was other business in their hands which had not passed through the Morgan firm.

Their letter follows:

May 26, 1916.

Honorable Frank Moss, Municipal Building, New York:

Sir: Inasmuch as the investigation of wiretapping is about to close before the Thompson Committee, a statement from us is proper to complete the record.

We have never come to this committee except when asked, nor to the District Attorney, nor to the Grand Jury. We have neither sought publicity, nor shunned it. We are brought to both sides to make a comprehensive public statement.

It appears that there is wiretapping in this town on a considerable scale for wrongful business reasons, and that there are powers strong enough to get it, in any case they please, secretly.

The telephone company leases us a private wire, on their own terms, and we have paid them thousands of dollars. They owe us the duty of reasonable service without tapping in, except to detect crime. They have tapped in for some other reason, on the request of a private firm, for private benefit, to our injury, and have given it out that it was to detect crime, when there was no crime committed or attempted, or probable, or possible, and without authorization. They have a rule about it, not public, which is a dark and secret menace to every subscriber.

Telephone Company's Rule.

Mr. Swayze told about it on oath before the committee. The telephone company makes no investigation, and their only rule provides them with the Pontius Pilate defense of washing their hands of the matter, right or wrong, on the O. K. of the Police Commissioner. They have one exception, the case of a law firm of great prominence. They would then investigate before tapping in. That rule they broke in our case. Our firm was perfectly well known to the telephone company, and had been for twenty years. John S. Seymour, as United States Commissioner of Patents, had personally heard, considered, and decided some of their important cases, including a phase of the Bell-Drawbaugh controversy, and this very switchboard invention, where the wires were tapped in. These and other cases were argued before him by the most able Bell Telephone lawyers in the country, and from his decision appeals lay to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, but were not taken by either side.

Since their entire business is based on patents and inventions, if there were any law firm in the country that would be inquired about before the telephone company would permit a tapping in to detect crime it would be ours.

We do not oppose the use of the telephone to detect crime, but such use should be guarded against assaults on personal liberty, and that section of the switchboard should be in a sealed booth, accessible only by a high public official on his own investigation or by order of court.

Tapping Not Justified.

One of the most experienced Judges of the highest criminal court said Sunday that tapping telephone wires was not needed and was not used to detect crime, but was used for power. It is a dangerous power.

First, the pretext was to detect crime. There was no crime. When that false pretense utterly collapsed it was to trap a traitorous clerk in the Morgan office. There is no such traitorous clerk testified about by that house or by anybody who knows. Then the third false pretense was started, that of munitions for the benefit of Villa in Mexico, and it was urged by the Corporation Counsel in person that the Thompson investigation should cease because the detection of the Mexican plot would be frustrated. There never was any Mexican plot in Seymour & Seymour's office, nor is there a feather's weight of evidence, or circumstance, or situation that would justify such an insinuation. It is not only baseless but the Attorney General of the United States and the State Department say so.

Then it was suggested that it was not Seymour & Seymour themselves, but somebody in their office. This also is not true.

The house of Morgan & Co. seem to have believed that something was going on in the office of Seymour & Seymour that ought to pass through their office. Things were going on in the office of Seymour & Seymour that did not pass through the Morgan office. Other things did pass through both offices.

There was never any antagonism on the part of Seymour & Seymour against the Morgan house. A very important private matter was submitted to the Morgan house within a month with an invitation to participate; perhaps as important a matter in the industrial world as could come up. The house of Morgan & Co. have no reason to feel any antipathy to Seymour & Seymour, on any ground whatsoever, nor do we think they do feel and antipathy, and yet the wires were tapped and a dictaphone installed, according to the sworn testimony of Mr. George T. Mortimer, President of the Equitable Office Building Corporation, and the Burns was employed to do it, and says he did it.

Question of Motive.

We were asked by Mr. Moss what our theory was. There must be a motive. There cannot be a reason for it. Until Friday week we thought it was another party who showed deep interest in a settlement of a munitions contract concluded in our office.

When Mr. Mortimer testified that Martin Egan, a high personage in the Morgan house, started the thing, we turned to other events having a bearing.

On June 18, 1915, Seymour & Seymour addressed Earl Kitchener of Khartum, K. P., Secretary of War, stating that they would be honored to be of service to Great Britain in obtaining high explosives, shells, shrapnel, rifles, and cartridges; that they were brothers of the late Major Louis J. Seymour of London and Johannesburg, killed at Zand River, organized and commander of the Railway Pioneer Regiment in the Boer war, whose achievements both as an engineer and as an officer, notably in reconstructing the Norvals Pont Bridge in five weeks, were vital to the British cause.

Letter to Kitchener.

They mentioned men of the highest position in England from Lord Chief Justice Alverstone down, and others in this country, and alluded to their knowledge of the great industries and business of the United States. The letter continued:

"We are aware that our fellow-citizens, the J. P. Morgan firm, have large commissions to fulfill, and we do not in any manner antagonize that connection. If in your discretion you saw fit to empower us to fill in part your needs for the British Army for any of the foregoing, or for saddles, blankets, or army coats, and will send us specifications and samples, we will get the best prices and the earliest deliveries from reliable first-hand manufacturers in the United States, receiving therefor 1 per cent. of the purchase price as our only compensation. The applied science, the fidelity, and discrimination involved are recognized, and the honorable obligation to carry out the principal purpose and all the details in the sole interest of Great Britain is vouchsafed.

"We have in Major Louis I. Seymour a bond justifying perhaps the direst approach to you who knew him well, where no such exists as to the Hon. Lloyd George, but you may be pleased to transmit this letter to the Honorable Secretary of Munitions with our comments."

In due course, we received the following note from the Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall, from the Director General of Munitions Supply:

"7th July, 1915.

"Gentlemen—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 18th ulto., addressed to Earl Kitchener, in reply to which I am requested to inform you that the War Office does not at present contemplate employing other American Agents in addition to Messrs. J. P. Morgan. I am, gentlemen,

P. HANSON, Director of Munitions, Contracts."

It is well known that in the last few months there has been dissatisfaction among manufacturers in this country with the Morgan monopoly of munitions contracts and there are definite suggestions that the British Government, the French, and Canada claim to have some grounds for complaint. If some part of these munitions had been intrusted by the British Government to Seymour and Seymour, the deliveries, the tests and teh terms would have been as fair as would have been made through any other channel whatsoever.

Bartlett Smith testified that he saw Burns open a roll-top desk in our offices, take papers from it and dictate from them to his stenographer in the night. This correspondence was in or at the side of the only roll-top desk in the office, and were the only papers about munitions in that desk.

Burns Had Free Access.

George T. Mortimer, President of the Equitable Office Building Corporation, testified in substance that he had permitted Burns to enter our office and had furnished him the keys and to the adjacent vacant office, and that Burns had installed a detectaphone here; that the manager of the building and the electrician had been told to do whatever Burns said.

Mr. Mortimer should also have stated that he told us that he was investigating the matter, and had told General du Pont that it would take time, and that General du Pont had informed us that Mr. Mortimer had the interest of all these people at heart; that he had before him our letter to General du Pont of May 4, 1916, in which we urgently requested the building to investigate the subject and inform us whether a dictaphone had been installed in our office and our wires tapped, which we did not believe, and told him so, and that he advised us on May 9 that the matter had been referred to their attorney, when all the time he knew and had himself authorized the invasion.

We think that General du Pont and the stockholders of the Equitable Office Building Corporation should require the resignation of President Mortimer.

We communicated the facts as reported to us to Mr. Wickersham, President of the Bar Association, and he informed us that it would not interest the Bar as such any more than a burglary in our office would; that it did not concern the administration of justice.

Since the police by listening in, or reading the papers in our office, or otherwise, found no justification, they should announce it. That this may be done with finality, let them publish all they heard on our wires or found in our papers.

No Suits Threatened.

We have threatened no suits. We want all the facts. That will break up the odious system.

There is an opportunity for the President of the Telephone company, in person, to say to the Thompson Committee in two lines that a revolting mistake has been made, and that he regrets it. There is an opportunity for the Equitable Building authorities to do the same.

We think Mr. Morgan himself owes it to himself to go before the Thompson Committee in person and say the same thing, without reservation or innuendo.

We think that Mayor Mitchel should state the same thing and retract his suggestion that there ever was an international question or a Mexican question.

When a wrong has been committed, with colossal injury to any citizen, even the humblest, no man is placed so high that he would not honor himself by promptly undoing all the evil that is in his power.

JOHN S. SEYMOUR.
FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

The home of J. P. Morgan at Glen Cove was reached by telephone last night, and a man who answered the telephone listened to an account of the instructions of Seymour & Seymour. He left the telephone and returned a few minutes later with the word that it was useless to try to get a statement from J. P. Morgan on the matter.

TAKE FIGHT TO ALBANY.

Committee Will Demand That the Mayor Be Removed.

A committee of five was appointed last night to take resolutions to Governor Whitman asking him to remove Mayor Mitchel from office on the ground that his usefulness had "ended in disgrace." This action was taken at a meeting of the United Independent Democrats of Kings County at a meeting in Assembly Hall, Brooklyn.

The resolutions which were adopted on Saturday night made the request to the Governor on a charge based on the Mayor's failure to notify the District Attorneys of Kings and New York Counties that he had knowledge of the alleged conspiracy on the part of the Rev. W. B. Farrell, Dr. D. C. Potter, and Dean Potter.

The members of the committee named last night are Robert S. Craig, Thomas S. Wilmot, Martin H. O'Neill, Henry F. Doherty, and John J. Bakerman. William J. Connell, President of the organization, said that the committee would go to Albany today, if it were learned that the Governor would be there to hear them.

Mayor Mitchel's stand in the charities investigation and the wiretapping case was commended in sermons last night by three Protestant ministers. The Rev. George Drew Egbert of the Congregation Church of Flushing preached on "Mayor Mitchel and the Catholic Church," and said the Mayor was fully justified in having wires tapped.

Dr. S. Edward Young also defended the Mayor in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, while the Rev. Dr. Christian E. Reisner, pastor of the Grace Methodist Church, said that patriotism required that the people of the city should stand by Mr. Mitchel loyally.

Alfred J. Talley, counsel for Father Farrell, Dr. Potter, and Dean Potter, said yesterday that his clients would make no further move until the trial of Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss, who are under indictment on the charge of causing wiretapping to be done illegally.

The Thompson Committee has dropped wiretapping and will return to "commitments and obligations" when it meets again on Wednesday. Directors of the Interborough will be called to the stand on Wednesday. Mr. Moss would not name the witnesses to be called this week, but it is understood that J. P. Morgan will be asked to take the stand.

INDORSE JEWISH CONGRESS.

Rumanian Federation, Closing Session Here, Pledges Its Support.

The second and final day's session of the ninth annual convention of the Federation of the Rumanian Jews was held yesterday at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

The report of the President, Dr. Julius Weiss, reviewed the work of the last year and urged donations for maintenance of the Jewish home for convalescents, known as the Solomon Schechter Memorial. During the coming year, the report said, at least $15,000 or $20,000 would have to be subscribed to maintain this home.

The President recommended that a permanent committee be appointed to co-operate with the Zion and Jewish Congress movements, and also suggested a committee on Rumanian affairs to study the conditions of the Jews abroad by direct communication with the Jewish leaders in Rumania.

A resolution was passed urging establishment of an educational centre which would also include a bureau of naturalization under the auspices of the federation.

The platform of the Philadelphia convention of Jews, adopted in connection with the idea for calling of a Jewish congress, was reaffirmed by the convention, which pledged itself to continue its labors in behalf of the Jewish Congress movement. Resolutions of regret on the deaths of Solomon Schechter and Sholem Aleichem were also passed.

The convention decided that money sent to Europe for the relief of war sufferers from Rumanian societies in this country should be sent through the Federation of the Rumanian Jews.

CARRANZA TO TELL GRIEVANCES TODAY

His Note, Due in Washington, Is Expected Again to Deal with Troops' Recall.

MUNITIONS EMBARGO ALSO

Tampico Residents' Protest Against Anti-American Decrees Reaches the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Mexican Embassy had information today that Manuel Mendez, General Carranza's personal messenger, bringing the First Chief's note to the United States, should reach here early tomorrow. All information supports the belief in official quarters that the note will renew the suggestion that the American expedition be withdrawn. There is no indication that the Administration is prepared to grant such a demand. It is thought in official circles that the note may mention, as another grievance, the unofficial embargo on exportation of munitions to Mexico from the United States.

A message received from General Pershing at the War Department today stated that General Gavira was expected at Casas Grandes on Wednesday or Thursday for the conferences regarding co-operation of the Carranza and American forces in the pursuit of outlaws.

Further details regarding the recent engagement near Cruces between seven men of the Seventeenth Infantry and an outlaw band of twenty under Cervantes and Bencorne, were received at the War Department today from General Pershing. His message, dated from Namiquipa, May 28, was as follows:

Detailed account of the fight yesterday showed splendid conduct on the part of detachment of enlisted men. Without an officer and under Lance Corporal Davis Marksbury (who died from wounds) these men fought against great odds. Drove off enemy who charged them on horseback. Especial credit is due Private Hulett, who killed both Cervantes and Bencorne as they rode by him. Several of the Villista bandits were wounded, as a trail of blood plainly indicated. Identification of Cervantes absolute. Death regarded by many people in this vicinity as fortunate. Private Strong, Troop D, Seventh Cavalry, reported missing from camp, returned May 24, having been lost.

Protest From Tampico.

A protest was received at the White House today reporting serious difficulties between American oil operators at Tampico and the Mexican authorities.

It came in the form of a telegram addressed to President Wilson by eighty-four American citizens living at Tampico, who had held a mass meeting and determined to lay their case before the Government. They declared the Mexican military officials were promulgating decrees designed to make it impossible for Americans to do business in the country and told of one of their number had been arrested and imprisoned for three hours because he refused to pay his employes wages fixed by the authorities in excess of terms previously agreed on with the men.

The Tampico protest said:

It has become practically impossible for an American to do business of any nature in this section of the country because of restrictions placed by the authorities that we believe to be directed entirely against American citizens. For a year a series of decrees have made their appearance, which have been progressive in that they are consistently becoming more anti-American. We believe that the authorities had not the remotest idea when they first began to issue such decrees that they would be able to enforce them, but that when nothing was done by our Government to secure their repeal, these edicts have been made more stringent each day until now our property is threatened with confiscation, and in some cases has been actually confiscated, and our personal liberty is menaced.

A military decree was issued some months ago providing that lands might not be leased in the State of Vera Cruz for oil purposes without the consent of the State Government, and this decree has been modified until now no foreigner is permitted to acquire leases, real estate, or assignments of leases from a native. In this State an American may not acquire real estate nor may he lease land from a Mexican, nor will he even be permitted to lease a house or apartment for over one year without a special permit. The military Government of this State has instructed the stamp offices not to issue certificates of transfer where one American sells to another, and the Governor refuses to certify to the signature of the notary in any contract or other instrument in which an American appears. The effect of this procedure is to prevent Americans from transferring their property to other foreigners.

A decree was issued a few days ago by the local military authorities providing that labor should be paid, and merchandise should be sold, on a basis of Mexican gold, the consideration to be paid in Mexican paper money at an arbitrary value fixed by the Government, regardless of the commercial value of this paper money as regulated by supply and demand.

All of the above decrees violate Mexican law and are in contravention of the rights of Americans guaranteed by treaty between Mexico and the United States. We desire to know if the American Government will permit the above decrees, or any of them, to remain in force or where the rights of Americans are involved. An understanding with the authorities as to the future would not be sufficient; the decrees already in existence must be repealed where they affect Americans.

Sent to State Department.

White House officials sent the protest to the State Department for investigation. Other complaints already have been received regarding recent decrees by the Carranza Government, and it is probable that there will be representations on the subject just as soon as the controversy over the presence of American troops in Mexico is adjusted.

The State Department today received a message stating that several Americans from the Guadalajara mining district had gone to Manzanillo to await a steamship for California. About 100 Americans left Manzanillo and Mazatlan a few weeks ago.

According to official estimates from somewhat meagre information, about 5,000 civilian Americans are still in Mexico, of whom about 2,000 are in the Tampico oil district and 1,200 at Mexico City.

VILLA MUNITIONS UNEARTHED.

Namiquipa Civil Guard, Directed by Americans, Finds Cache.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Namiquipa, Mexico, May 28, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—The first result of the uniting of Candelario Cervantes and fellow bandit, Juan Bencorne, and the active pursuit of their band, was the unearthing today by the newly-organized civil guard of Namiquipa, acting under American direction, of a cache of rifles, machine guns and ammunition in an isolated canon east of town.

It had been long suspected that Villa had a large quantity of military supplies hidden in the hills in various parts of the State of Chihuahua, and one object of the minute search which the American forces have pursued since being in this country has been to find some of these places.

The Namiquipa civil guard, organized for the purpose of co-operation with the Americans in ridding the country of bandits, has rendered valuable assistance along the line, finding small bands and giving information which has resulted in keeping bandits on the move. The guards also know of rumors of hidden ammunition, and have been as much on the qui vive to find the caches as Americans.

Today's cache was particularly large, and Americans as well as friendly Mexicans are pleased. Further search is being made, and it is believed some followers of Cervantes are willing to give information which will lead to other discoveries.

Borne through the sunny streets of Namiquipa by burros, the bodies of Cervantes and Bencorne, incased in coffins made of wood by village carpenters, were buried safely yesterday at noon in a weed-grown, sun-baked campo santo (burial ground). Only twelve mourners, all relatives, followed the cortege. Cervantes's sweetheart, Juana Montana, shut herself up in her windowless adobe house. The only remark by her reported here since his death expressed regret that his body was not left where it fell.

"I am elated to see him brought in by Americanos," she said.

No American entered the village during the funeral, General Pershing having decided that their presence might in some way stir up unrest. The only person any way connected with the expedition who saw the strange procession was a Louisiana negro, a former Villista. Through him we learned how Cervantes had been buried.

Deprived of all things religious Cervantes's body entered no church door and no persons were in his house or at the grave, the village padre obdurately refusing to lend his offices. Considerable drinking among the townspeople was reported, but the predominant feeling seemed to be one of relief that Cervantes was under ground.

The Presidente and the newly formed civil guard were conspicuously absent from the burial.

BANDIT LEADERS CAPTURED.

Four, Including Castro and Chavez, Imprisoned in Torreon.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, May 28.—Four bandit leaders, including Juan J. Castro, a former Villista Colonel, and Colonel Chavez, who have operated largely Durango, have been captured and imprisoned in Torreon, according to reports today to General Jacinto Trevino, military commander of Northern Mexico. Dispatches from General Samuel De Los Santos asked for orders as to their disposition.

The prisoners, whom some American newspapers recently reported to be revolting Carranzista officers, were members of the Canuto Reyes faction, and were granted amnesty in Torreon a short time ago. After leaving Torreon they went directly to the Hacienda Hormiguero and attempted to force its owner, Carlos Gonzales, Jr., one of the wealthiest men in the Laguana district, to give them 10,000 pesos. Their capture followed.

An engagement with the Jose Chavez band of Villistas near El Espejo was reported today from Santa Rosalia by Colonel Marciel Lopez. Colonel Lopez said he had captured a Captain and important papers, which incriminated Villista sympathizers in the district, as a result of which persons have been arrested. Chavez escaped with ten mounted men, the rest of his command fleeing toward the hills afoot.

Colonel Lopez also reported dispatching a column to Rio Florio to co-operate with the command of General Ignacio Ramos in rounding up a small band of Villistas, including Villa's former Chief of Staff, Nicholas Hernandez.

SALAZAR GETS SAFE CONDUCT.

Chief Who Had Three Followers Quits Rebelling to Hunt a Job.

EL PASO, Texas, May 28.—General José Ynez Salazar and the three privates who followed him to the end of his harmless "revolution" appeared before General Gavira in the Juarez headquarters today and obtained safe conduct papers to return to their homes and civil life. Salazar is returning to the central part of the republic under the eyes of the authorities, and will settle at any place where he can find a job.

The several thousand regular soldiers at Fort Bliss were reinforced this evening by two troops of the Eighth Cavalry who had been in the Coahuila expedition under Major George T. Langhorne.

There was speculation tonight whether General Gavira, Mexican commander of the border zone, would go to Casas Grandes, as announced from San Antonio, for a conference with General Pershing, or whether, as he had previously stated, the only exchanges would be by telegraph. Gavira said tonight he might go to Casas Grandes in a few days to see the bandit campaign actively inaugurated.

VILLA'S REFUGE KNOWN.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 28.—Little credence is placed by military authorities in reports from Chihuahua that Carranza troops have discovered Villa in hiding near Jiminez.

Several officers here today asserted that General Pershing, expeditionary commander, was in possession of information as to the probable whereabouts of the bandit chieftain, which did not coincide with that of General Trevino. No details of General Pershing's reports could be obtained here.

Foreign Merchants Protest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 28.—Foreign merchants are keeping diplomats awake receiving protests regarding the authorities' orders concerning prices. The complainants are especially American, French, and Spanish. The general opinion regarding the international situation is becoming more optimistic. Foreign Minister Aguilar says that there are only about 4,000 American soldiers left in Mexican territory, and that it is certain these will leave.

TO URGE GOOD ROADS PLANK

Advocates Will Push Their Claims at Both National Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 28.—A declaration in both Democratic and Republican national platforms in favor of Federal aid to the States in the construction of roads will be asked by the good roads enthusiasts, who plan delegations to both conventions.

This announcement was made here tonight by Walter A. Alsdorf, Secretary of the Ohio Good Roads Federation, who has arranged the plans in connection with a committee in Washington. Specific indorsement of the Shackelford-Bankhead bill, which is pending in Congress, will be asked. A maximum of $50,000,000 a year is the aim of the backers of the movement for real Federal aid.

PLATFORM SHORT, HILLES PREDICTS

Continued from Page 1.

Arrangements, Colonel Stone has had full charge of every detail of the preliminary physical work in preparing the hall. He is a veteran and an expert in his line, having supervised the work of arranging the party's national convention halls in 1904, 1908, and 1912. He has served the party as its national convention hall manager since 1904 without compensation.

When Colonel Stone took possession of the Coliseum for the Republican National Committee on May 15 he found nothing but four bare walls and a roof. All the interior fixtures except the regular balcony had been removed. His first work was to prepare plans for the remodeling of the interior. Within a few days after his arrival he decided the plans and awarded the contract, and several hundred men were put to work.

700 Seats for the Press.

In planning the press section, which contains about 700 seats and desks for the use of newspaper men who will report the convention proceedings, Colonel Stone has made every possible provision for convenience and comfort. There are sufficient aisles to give easy access to every part of the section, a heavy rail around the entire stand to prevent annoyance from outsiders, and special exits leading to the large telegraph and telephone room in the basement of the Coliseum Annex, where hundreds of special wires have been installed.

The Colonel has established a restaurant, an emergency hospital, and a branch postoffice, for the use of delegates and others. In the annex adjoining the main building, commodious and well-appointed meeting rooms have been prepared for the Republican National Committee and the committees of the convention. In carrying out this work, Colonel Stone's principal assistant has been Edwin P. Thayer of Indianapolis.

James B. Reynolds of Washington, Secretary of the Republican National Committee for four years, is another official who has played an important part in the preliminary work of the convention. Under the direction of Chairman Hilles he has had charge of the engraving, allotment, and distribution of the convention tickets. When he undertook the task of alloting tickets to the various news associations and newspapers of the country, he found there were more than 5,000 applications for the 700 seats provided. He is now preparing the temporary roll of delegates and alternates for the convention, and later will compile the evidence in the contests to be heard by the National Committee, June 1. He has been in Chicago since May 15, and his official duties will not be concluded until after he has issued the official call to the assembled delegates and alternates on the opening day of the convention.

The Coliseum has a history rich in political interest. More national political conventions have been held in it than in any other building in the United States. Three Republican National Conventions have been held within its walls, and it was there also that the Progressive Party in 1912 held its first National Convention and nominated Colonel Roosevelt for President. The Republicans nominated their Presidential ticket in the Chicago Coliseum in 1904, 1908, and 1912.

The building was designed as a model convention hall, but later adapted to broader uses. It was built by Charles F. Gunther and several business associates nominated their Presidential ticket in the old Libby Prison War Museum, at Wabash Avenue and Fifteenth Street, less than a mile from the hotel and retail shopping district. It was finished in 1900. The building is 403 feet long, 170 feet wide, and 110 feet high and cost nearly $1,000,000. It has a wide balcony extending around three of the walls and is well lighted and ventilated.

ROOSEVELT GOES TO FIGHT IN WEST

Continued from Page 1.

will inject a political element into the service, and revive all the bickerings of the days of the old engineer corps and the lamentable conditions resulting therefrom.

The graduates of the Naval Academy obtain a thorough knowledge of engineering during their four-year course. The best material in each section of the country is represented at Annapolis, the candidates being selected by examination. During the four years those who fail are dropped, and in the end only the best remain. While the midshipmen are at Annapolis they are unconsciously impregnated with a certain esprit de corps produced nowhere else.

Those who take a special interest in engineering apply themselves to the study of the practical operation of the numerous engines on board ship. And those who show marked ability in engineering are sent through a post-graduate course. In this manner the navy now obtains its engineers. The line officer, Lieutenant Charles W. Nimitz, superintended the building of the largest Diesel engine in the world, which is now being installed in the collier Maumee, and although a line officer he will be the Chief Engineer of the ship.

This training produces the right man. An engineer officer in charge of the turbine of a dreadnought must not only be a good engineer. He must be a leader of men as well: an executive and an organizer. For this the training at Annapolis especially fits him. No college can produce a practical executive or organizing engineer, only the hard school of the navy.

Makes Work for Lobbies.

The new engineer corps, if established, will mean the adding of a new element of unskilled civilians, in possession of theoretical knowledge only. For the first three years of their service they as learners will be practically of no use to the navy. It is safe to assume that after a few years the new engineer corps will do exactly what the old one did, claiming that the training of the engineers was practically the same as that of the line officers, and that consequently the engineer should be able to navigate the ship as well. That will mean friction, lobbies in Washington for war privileges and rank, and lowered efficiency on board ship.

As the bill reads, thirty young men with practically no knowledge of naval engineering are yearly, for the next ten years, to be appointed with rank of acting ensign. It is well known that the scheme has been framed without consultation with the navy itself. There have been no hearings. No officers of the navy, save one, recommended it. The question has not been referred to the General Board or the War College—or any board of competent officers. The Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Admiral Griffin, is on record against it. It is purely a political scheme, recommended by Mr. Daniels, a new form of the pork barrel which will supply the politicians with thirty additional and yearly plums for the next ten years to come.

To inject a new element in the navy and against the wishes of the navy itself and over its head will lower the already depleted efficiency of the fleet. It is nothing short of criminal because line officers of the navy will be deprived of the opportunity to learn engineering when their whole life is nothing but engineering.

These methods may help party politics, and every friend of the navy should raise his hand to choke off this latest attempt to cripple the efficiency of the American Navy.

Yours truly,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Urges Naval Preparedness.

Another letter given out was written to Thomas W. Slocum, Chairman of the committee which has been appointed by the Navy Department to arouse public interest in the proposed training cruise for civilians, beginning Aug. 15. The Colonel wrote:

Oyster Bay, May 27, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Slocum: The question of preparedness in relation to our navy is essential. The ocean is a highway and not a barrier under modern conditions, and our long Atlantic Coast line, with its innumerable deep bays and safe harbors, presents a curious defensive problem.

For our first line of defense against foreign invasion from across the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean we must rely on our navy, unless the people of the United States are content to place their reliance upon the protection of the British Navy.

Even if we were to assume that our present navy has enough ships adequate for defensive purposes, no one is bold enough to assert that we have the officers and men to man them.

The law at present allows a maximum of 51,500 enlisted men for the navy. The Naval Appropriation bill reported a few days ago in Congress provides for an addition of 16,500 men to the navy personnel. The minority report contends that this proposed addition falls 3,500 men short of the requirements of the navy on a peace basis and 17,500 less than it needs on a war basis, and recommends the full number of men required on a peace basis and authorization for the President to enlist the navy up to the total of 82,762, as recommended by the General Board.

To man the ships now built and those authorized, and to place the navy on a war strength, would require 165,000 men. Even with the naval militia, which has a total of 7,500, there will be a shortage of many thousands below the required number, and this, even if the recommendations of the minority of the committee should be adopted.

Wartime conditions, if adequately met, will demand a great and sudden increase of officers and sailors to man our battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and other fighting vessels. But besides these, mine layers, mine sweepers, patrol boats, dispatch boats, supply and hospital ships, transports, and many others will be absolutely necessary, and cannot hold the sea unless handled by competent men.

An immediate effort must be made to remedy this state of affairs and to inform people about the navy and its unpreparedness. For this purpose I regard the naval training cruise for civilians as of the highest importance.

Let each one of us do his part, and do it now! I believe it is a supreme patriotic duty for men who have had experience on the sea and who know our coast, and for those who have technical or mechanical training of use on naval ships, to go on the cruise and do their part in the cause of preparedness.

With hearty good wishes for the success of your cause, I am sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FOR A WHIRLWIND FINISH.

Roosevelt Republicans Expect Delegates to Hear from Voters.

The Roosevelt Republican Committee will enter today upon its final week of campaigning for the Colonel's nomination at the Republican National Convention. A whirlwind finish will be made in every State where a branch of the organization has been established. During the ten days the organization has been in existence, an extraordinary amount of work has been done in the way of lining up Republicans for Roosevelt, it was announced yesterday by Robert C. Morris, one of the committee's organizers, at the headquarters, at the Biltmore.

During the last week special attention was devoted to the up-State counties where the Roosevelt men hope to find much sentiment for the Colonel among Republican delegates. The committee has made a canvass of the up-State Congress districts, of which there are twenty. In sixteen of these, committees of Republicans, who supported Taft four years ago, have been organized to work for the nomination of the Colonel. In the four remaining districts organizations will be perfected within a few days.

The district committees are organizing meetings in Colonel Roosevelt's favor and are conducting canvasses of enrolled Republican voters. Petitions for Republican voters are being circulated throughout the State calling on the district delegates to recognize the Roosevelt sentiment.

There are several parts in the State where the Roosevelt sentiment is specially strong, according to the managers of the organization, and where the attitude of the Republican voters, they believe, will have a determining effect on the vote of the delegates.

READY TO WELCOME COLONEL.

Kansas City Expects to Give Him a Great Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—All is in readiness here to receive Colonel Roosevelt when he arrives in Kansas City Tuesday morning. Indications are that the reception to the Colonel when he steps from the station exit at the carriage concourse will be the greatest ever given to a visitor.

Around the station will be packed hundreds of motor cars. Marshalled on the plaza will be 1,000 boy scouts, lined up so that the former President may review them before he begins the ride uptown.

Indications are that the crowd will be record breaking, members of the Reception Committee said today. Members of the American Legion, of which Colonel Roosevelt is a member, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars will form an escort of honor for him.

The Colonel will be the guest of the Commercial Club at luncheon at 12:30 o'clock. He will speak at Convention Hall at 4 o'clock, and leave at 11 o'clock for St. Louis.

NO POLITICS IN NEWARK VISIT.

Ex-Gov. Murphy Says Board of Trade Asked Roosevelt.

"There's no political significance in it," said former Governor Franklin Murphy when asked concerning the invitation he sent to Colonel Roosevelt to visit the Industrial Exposition which is being held in the First Regiment Armory as a feature of Newark's 250th anniversary celebration. The Colonel is to be at the armory next Thursday evening.

"The invitation was sent by me as Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred," added Mr. Murphy, "at the request of President Augustus V. Hamburg of the Newark Board of Trade, Chairman of the Committee of Manufacturers and Trade of the Committee of One Hundred."

The former Governor had intended to go to Chicago in time to attend the session of the Republican National Committee next Wednesday, the first of its meetings immediately preceding the convention, but on account of Colonel Roosevelt's visit he will not leave until Friday. He intends to be at the Saturday meeting of the National Committee.

"If the committee puts anything over on the Colonel in the meantime," he said with a laugh expressive of pure good humor, "I hope he won't blame me for it."

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WAITE FINDS SOLACE IN SINGING HYMNS

Convicted Slayer Attends Chapel Services Twice, but Eschews the Front Pew.

HIS NERVE IS UNSHAKEN

Reads Accounts of His Last Day in Court and Then Sends for the Bible.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, who was convicted on Saturday of the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck of Grand Rapids, Mich., was as cheerful as ever in the Tombs yesterday, and showed no signs of weakening. He went to services in the prison chapel twice, and sang hymns with fervor, but he had been in the habit of spending part of his Sundays this way before his arrest.

The prisoner arose at 6:30, greeted his guard, Joe Crowley, pleasantly, and ate a hearty breakfast. The attendants at the Tombs and his fellow-prisoners watched him curiously to see if his conviction had shaken him in any way. But he greeted all with his usual ready smile, which displays a set of perfect teeth, and talked with the elaborate politeness in which he has trained himself until it has become second nature. Later in the morning he asked the guard:

"Is there any rule against convicted murderers attending church services?"

"No," said Crowley; "you have a perfect right to go if you want to."

Before the services began in the chapel Head Keeper Bremel went to get Waite, and said he would find him a seat in the front row at the services.

"I wish you wouldn't," said Waite. "Music affects me strangely. Sometimes it makes me cry, and if I should cry today the other men would not understand the reason. I would much rather have a seat in the last row."

Waite was placed in the last row accordingly, and seemed almost moved to tears as he fervidly sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "In the Sweet Bye and Bye." He listened attentively while the Rev. Dr. Callahan preached a sermon on the two thieves crucified with Christ. Afterward he was permitted to attend a Christian Science meeting.

Following the church services, Waite asked for and obtained all the morning newspapers. He read steadily for nearly an hour, rarely lifting his eyes, and did not stop until he had finished with all of the accounts of the last day of his trial.

In the afternoon, when the prisoners were allowed to pace the corridor for exercise, Waite became the object of general interest. Most of the prisoners remove their collars, when they have any, and take their ease in sweaters and flannel shirts during the exercise period, but Waite came out of his cell as carefully groomed as ever. Several guards on the floor, who were keeping close watch on him, as he attempted suicide once before his arrest, noticed that with a show of modesty he parried compliments on his iron nerve and changed the subject when fellow-prisoners began to express admiration for the way he carried himself. One prisoner said to him:

"Doc, I'm awfully sorry to see a young fellow like you have to go."

"Why, don't give me any sympathy," said Waite. "Lots of others have had to go the same way in the prime of life. The law demands a life for a life. I took a chance and lost."

After he had returned to his cell, Waite asked for a King James version of the Bible and spent some time reading it, as he has often done since he has been in the Tombs. When he was asked later if he wished to make any statement, he said:

"I have nothing to say. I am satisfied with the verdict and don't want any appeal made by Mr. Deuel or any one else. I am willing to take the punishment for my ill deeds, and the quicker that punishment comes the better."

No visitors sought to see Waite during the day. Had they appeared they would not have been permitted to see him, as the rules of the prison forbid visits to prisoners on Sundays and legal holidays.

Hurt by Fall of Elevator.

While John Duffy, superintendent of the West View Apartment, 342 West Seventy-first Street, was making a trial trip yesterday afternoon with the elevator after it had been repaired the cable broke. He was thrown on his back by the shock, and the elevator fell from the seventh floor to the basement, where Duffy was picked up unconscious and sent to the Polyclinic Hospital. He was suffering from a sprained back and possible internal injuries, the surgeons said.

CLIMBING PERCH ON VIEW.

The Butterfly Fish Also Seen at Aquarium Society's Show.

Almost one thousand specimens of fish from the tropics, Japan and the remote waters of West Africa and South America, are now on view in the annual exhibition of the Aquarium Society of New York in the West Assembly Hall of the American Museum of Natural History.

The exhibition, which opened yesterday, is unusually interesting this year, and among some of the rare specimens in the collection are the African butterfly fish, found in Lake Tchad, Central Africa. They have peculiar fins, shaped like wings, by means of which they are enabled to skim over the surface of the water like an aeroplane for a distance of twenty feet or more. The climbing perch is another agile fish from the Niger River, West Africa. This fish has a record of crossing from one pond to another in the dry season, and is equipped with scalloped, sawedged gills, which aid it in climbing. Both the butterfly fish, a nocturnal fish, with colors like the owl, and the climbing perch are exhibited by W. L. Brind of Bergenfield, N. J.

The first prize, a silver cup, was awarded to A. A. Phillips, Jr., of Brooklyn, for his display of gold fish. The exhibits are divided into three classes, with prizes in each division. There are the gold fish class, the tropical fish and the best balanced aquarium. On the Exhibition Committee are C. J. Heede, Chairman; J. P. Lowell, August Obermuller, Louis Wahl, Harry S. Trull, Howland Wood, J. Pauls, John Nichols and Edward Kiernan. The aquarium exhibit will continue today and tomorrow.

BAZAAR TO HAVE PARADE.

Actresses to Turn Out for the Allied Show on Ticket Day.

On Thursday, June 1, which the committee in charge of the Allied Bazaar has called a Ticket Day, more than 500,000 tickets to the Bazaar will be offered for sale at half price. The city has been divided into twenty zones for the purpose of ticket selling on that day, each zone being in charge of a Governor, assisted by four Lieutenants.

Well-known actresses dressed in the costume of the allied nations have volunteered to parade the streets in automobiles. On the front seat of each car will ride a soldier of the country which the actress represents, men having been chosen for this service who have been invalided to this country from the various fighting fronts in Europe.

The committee has issued a call for the service of 1,000 women and girls to help in the distribution of tickets. Volunteers are asked to report to the Allied Bazaar Ticket Day Committee, Room 518, 120 Broadway.

CALLED WIFE KIDNAPPER.

Parents of Eighteen Children Arrested After Street Chase.

Joseph Letarte, a waiter, of 459 West Forty-sixth Street and his wife Louise, were locked up yesterday afternoon in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station on charges of disorderly conduct. The woman lived apart from her husband and had permission to visit her daughter Maud, 7 years old, who lived with the father. Yesterday, as she was leaving her husband's house, she seized Maud in her arms and ran down the street toward Tenth Avenue. Letarte and his married daughter, Mrs. Winifred McLoughlin, followed, shouting "kidnapper," which caused a big crowd to collect. The fleeing woman took shelter in the side entrance of a saloon at the corner.

Policeman Fick needed the assistance of two other officers to get the woman to the station. Letarte told the Lieutenant that they had had eighteen children, of whom only three were living now. His wife left him three years ago, he said.

SUN WORSHIPPERS ESTRANGED HUSBAND

Mrs. Frame Thus Accounts for Mrs. Weaverson's Trouble with Her Spouse.

DENIES ALL HER CHARGES

Amends Her Answer in $250,000 Alienation Suit and Goes Into Plaintiff's Past.

Mrs. Caroline W. Frame, whose association with Frederick Weaverson resulted in the latter's wife, Mrs. Brownie Rathbone Weaverson, suing her for $250,000 for the alleged alienation of his affections, has filed with the Supreme Court an amended answer in the suit.

In her original answer Mrs. Frame merely said that Weaverson was employed by her to look after her property, and that Mrs. Weaverson had participated in all of the financial and social advantages that grew out of it.

In her amended answer Mrs. Frame indicated that she had been inquiring into Mrs. Weaverson's past. The result of part of the inquiry at least is set forth in the answer. She first denied doing anything that would destroy Weaverson's affection for his wife. As a partial defense, she expressed the belief that any change in his affections probably was due to the youth of the plaintiff's husband at the time of their marriage, she being his senior by some years. She also attributed any possible change of heart on his part to Mrs. Weaverson's association with one Ottoman Zar-Adusht Hanish, the head of an organization known as Mazdaznans, or Sun Worshippers, who was convicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and thereafter imprisoned for expressing a copy of his book, "Inner Studies," a publication in violation of the Penal Code.

Mrs. Frame also said that Mrs. Weaverson's association with other Sun Worshippers was objectionable to her husband. She said further that Mrs. Weaverson imitated the dress and practices of the Sun Worshippers at their temple in this city, Chicago, and other places, and called attention to trouble with the police that certain of the Sun Worshippers fell into on one occasion which caused Mrs. Weaverson's husband great humiliation and embarrassment.

Mrs. Frame is a granddaughter of the late Samuel Willetts, once Mayor of this city, from whose estate she receives about $20,000 a year as the income of a trust fund. Mrs. Frame's husband, who died in October, 1902, left her about $1,000,000. She is 73 years old. Mrs. Weaverson is twenty-one years her junior. Other portions of Mrs. Frame's amended answer said that she had employed Weaverson in 1905 as her secretary and business manager, and that his duties would compel him to be "frequently with the defendant for a considerable length of time alone at her house and other places at her solicitation and request."

Mrs. Frame said that the plaintiff had full knowledge of everything that occurred between her husband and the defendant, and that the plaintiff "jointly with her husband, accepted and received the full financial and other benefits thereof and therefrom." She also said she had given Mr. and Mrs. Weaverson valuable presents and "sums of money, personal property, and other things, together with the use of her real and personal property, automobiles, and places in which to live."

Jetmore & Jetmore, counsel for Mrs. Frame, said that the trial of the case had been set down for Wednesday, and that every effort would be made to dispose of it as speedily as possible. It was said that during the trial witnesses conversant with the inner workings of the Mazdaznan temples would be called and questioned concerning the cult. A representative of the plaintiff said it had been discovered that the great inducement for elderly women to ally themselves with the Mazdaznans was a promise that they would never grow old if they followed the teachings of the "Little Master," as Hanish called himself and was often called by his disciples.

Part of the practices indulged in by the Mazdaznans was to endure long fasts, which they thought were a cure all and especially efficacious in the treatment of cancer; to prick themselves with needles, to indulge in long sun baths, to wear radiant robes when clad, and to go unclad when better health was sought.

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Holiday Tomorrow! Take home a bottle of

Club Cocktails

and celebrate at one time the day and your own good taste.

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New Jersey Central

On and After May 29

Morning Train

Will leave New York
W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9:00 A. M.
ONE HOUR EARLIER
than present schedule.
Other trains leave W. 23d St., 12:50 (Sat. only) and 3:20 P. M.; Liberty St., 1:00 (Sat. only) and 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE
Trains leave West 23d St. 9:50 A. M., 2:20 P. M.; Liberty St. 10:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS
DECORATION DAY and JULY 4th
Leave W. 23d St., 9:50; Liberty St., 10 A. M.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Hard Coal—No Smoke—No Tunnels

PHILIP MORRIS

PLAIN END "The LITTLE BROWN BOX" CORK TIP

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH **CIGARETTES**

SPECIALISTS IN FOOTWEAR SINCE 1857

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

WE are showing our men customers some mighty attractive new low shoes this season, but the values are even more attractive. The same good leathers and workmanship as usual with hardly a price-change, despite the scarcity and "war-prices" of materials. How long we can continue to keep prices down is problematical, so we say—*buy now—and for next year.* Our sixty years' history has given men confidence in this store.

One of our famous $7 Oxfords with the perfect lines and shape-retaining features that are the joint contribution of selected materials and hand work where it tells. Dark mahogany or black wax calfskin.

Three generations of men have worn our shoes and come back for more. You can feel confident of Alexander quality and style.

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Monroe Clothes

FIT GUARANTEED **15** NO ALTERATION CHARGES

MONROE CLOTHES at $15 provide more real value than you can possibly get elsewhere at that price.

MONROE CLOTHES go to you **direct from the makers** and you pay only **one** small profit.

MONROE CLOTHES are sold in our **Upstairs Shops only** and you pay **no** share of high ground floor rents.

MONROE CLOTHES are always one fair square price—$15. No "sales" here,—and no high first price with "reductions" later.

As much of our way of doing business is better than old time methods—just so much are our values better. And as a result, when you visit our Upstairs Shops you select not only from the largest stocks in this city at the one price—$15—but you choose from Suits and Topcoats that are smartly designed by masters, painstakingly tailored by skilled craftsmen, and made of fabrics from such mills as Peacedale; Puritan; Aetna; French River; Shackamaxon; Kuhnhardt; Strong Hewat & Co.; Livingston—and others. These fabrics you'll find elsewhere shown in garments at prices considerably higher than $15.

Come up—see Monroe Clothes—and you'll readily understand why we sell more clothes at $15 than any other concern in New York.

America's Largest Upstairs Clothiers

Monroe Clothes

2nd Floor

*42nd St., Cor. Broadway (Longacre Bldg.)
*Nassau St., Cor. Frankfort St. Opposite City Hall.
Broadway, Cor. Fulton St. Old "Post" Building.
*Bergen Ave., Cor. 149th St. Adjoining Loew's National Theatre.
BROOKLYN,
Court Street, Cor. Montague Opposite Borough Hall.
*Open Evenings Until 9.

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Bulletin No. 3

How the U. S. Gets the Best Armor For Its Battleships

To the People:

The armor plate in our fighting ships constitutes a vital factor in national defense.

The United States is to-day equipping its men-of-war with the best armor plate made anywhere in the world—**and pays for it less than any other great naval power.**

The Price the U. S. Is Paying

The United States is to-day paying $425 a ton for armor, an amount substantially lower than is paid by Japan, Austria, Germany, England, or France.

England buys its armor from five privately owned plants, and is now paying $503 a ton. Germany has two privately owned plants, and is paying $490 a ton. Japan is the only country with a government plant, and yet armor cost her $490 a ton.

The specifications in the United States are much more rigid and the wages paid are very much higher than those prevailing in any foreign country.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, in a report, dated June 28, 1913, said:

The Quality the U. S. Is Getting

"The superior excellence of American armor is due to the fact that the Bureau of Ordnance has consistently and persistently demanded from armor makers the best armor they could produce . . . . . and also to the fact that

"The Armor makers have honestly and conscientiously striven to produce THE BEST POSSIBLE ARMOR."

We offer to continue producing armor—

First Of a **QUALITY** to be determined by the rigid requirements of the Navy Department, and

Second At a **PRICE** to be fixed by the Federal Trade Commission.

The entire situation is thus left absolutely in the control of the Government.

UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS, IS THERE ANY OCCASION TO WASTE $11,000,000 IN BUILDING A GOVERNMENT ARMOR PLANT?

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company

A New Train to Colorado

CHICAGO NORTH WESTERN LINE — UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM — OVERLAND ROUTE

The Denver Special

will be placed in service between Chicago and Denver by the CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC & NORTH WESTERN LINE, effective Sunday, June 4, 1916.

A strictly high grade train consisting of modern observation-buffet-lounging cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars and Pullman standard sleeping cars of steel construction, and electric lighted throughout.

Lv. Chicago 6:05 p. m. daily
Ar. Denver 10:00 p. m. (next day)
Similar excellent service eastbound leaving Denver at a convenient hour in the morning arriving Chicago 2:00 p. m., following day.

Only one night en route

2 Other First Class Daily Trains

	Colorado Special	Colorado Express
Lv. Chicago	10:45 a. m.	11:20 p. m.
Ar. Denver	3:00 p. m. (next day)	7:30 a. m. (2nd day)

Similar excellent service Eastbound

$30.00 ROUND TRIP FROM CHICAGO

From Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Daily June 1 to Sept. 30, incl. Return limit Oct. 31, 1916. Favorable stopover privileges.

Correspondingly low rates, from other points.

All trains arrive at and depart from the new Chicago Passenger Terminal **Chicago & North Western Ry.**

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1917

THE new six-cylinder series is now on display. Fashionably low in lines, powerful, responsive and sweet-running—the perfected chassis being equipped with a beautiful body, either standard or especially built to meet the individual taste and wishes. Underlying all is that distinction and quality which have so thoroughly established Locomobile excellence and prestige.

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Sixty-first Street, next to Broadway

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are close companions affecting your Valuables. You cannot afford the risk of either in your home. A place of safe deposit is imperative. The Pioneer Safe Deposit and Silver Vaults furnish Fire and Thief Proof Protection. They are open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. We will be pleased to have you inspect them. Private Safes as low as $3.00 per year. Very conveniently located on the ground floor.
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The Odorless Dress Shield

ODORLESS! This is the feature of the OMO Dress Shield and one that appeals to every well groomed woman.
A guaranteed form of protection, the choice of dainty wearers who reverence their gowns. The OMO Shield keeps sweet and odorless. Booklet on request. Or send 25c and your dealer's name for sample pair of The OMO Shields in the regular shape and size.
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WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
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WHILE ON VACATION.
Order The New York Times sent to your vacation address. It is the only way to be sure of getting it every day. By mail: 50c. per month. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month.—Advt.

ECONOMISTS BLAME CLOAK SHOP OWNERS

Eminent Political Scientists, After a Study of Strike, Absolve the Union.

CALL LOCKOUT UNJUSTIFIED

Manufacturers Issue Reply Calling Investigators' Conclusions "Absolutely False."

Entire blame for the cloakmakers' strike was put upon the manufacturers in a report made public yesterday by a group of political scientists, including a number of professors of Columbia University, who have made a study of the situation.

In reply the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association issued a statement last night characterizing the findings of the scientists as a "snap judgment," denying their right to make a public charge that the manufacturers were responsible, calling part of the conclusions "absolutely false" and charging the Council of Conciliation, of which Dr. Felix Adler was the head, with exceeding its jurisdiction.

The political economists, in their report, asserted that the manufacturers were prompted by a wish to break the union at a time advantageous to them and called their action "little less than a public calamity." They recommended re-establishment of the protocol the employers have abrogated.

The report was signed by Edwin R. A. Seligman, Wendell T. Bush, J. P. Chamberlain, John Dewey, Charles A. Beard, Robert E. Chaddock, Robert L. Hale, Carlton Hayes, Arthur McMahon, Wesley O. Mitchell, Parker Thomas Moon, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Franklin H. Giddings, Henry R. Seager, James H. Robinson, Herbert L. Osgood, Thomas I. Parkinson, W. P. Montague, Robert Livingston Schuyler, Herbert R. Shenton, A. A. Tenney, Donald S. Tucker, W. R. Shepherd, and James T. Shotwell. The report read:

The Professors' Findings.

The trade agreement between employers and employes in the cloak, suit and skirt industry in this city maintained for five years a relation of peaceful co-operation and brought about great betterment of the industry. The breakdown of this voluntary plan, which has attracted the attention of the entire country, cannot be a matter of indifference to students and teachers of economics and political science.

When, therefore, the Mayor declared recently that the employers' lockout of 60,000 garment workers involved grave public interest, we, as a group of citizens, entirely detached from any personal interest in the questions at issue, met to examine the facts and asked the employers and workers to present their respective cases. Both the Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Garment Workers' Union submitted written statements of the facts as they understood them.

After a careful examination of these statements we prepared what we believed to be a fair statement of the facts, drawn almost entirely from the written statements and explanations submitted to us by the Manufacturers' Protective Association, and we submitted this statement to the officers of the association, with the request that they correct or amplify it in any regard in which it might seem to them inaccurate or incomplete. To this request the officers of the Manufacturers Association have replied that our statement of the facts is substantially correct.

"Association Broke Agreement."

From these facts, which are now undisputed, our conclusion, after careful consideration, is that the Manufacturers' Protective Association broke its two-year agreement, which had still more than a year to run, without other justification than the fear that the agreement might hereafter be broken by the union at a time less favorable to the manufacturers' interest. The basis for this fear that the union was planning to strike at a less favorable time is hard to discover.

The documents submitted to us by the Manufacturers' Protective Association support the statement made by Dr. Adler at the Mayor's conference that the union accepted decisions of the Council of Conciliation which were adverse to the union's contentions, and there is no evidence that they planned to do otherwise. It is a source of profound regret that the manufacturers broke this agreement after the union had accepted a decision of the Council of Conciliation, depriving the union workers of important rights which they supposed they had secured under the agreement.

It seems to us that the real reason for the action of the Manufacturers' Protective Association is that its officers were unwilling to accept the consequences of their agreement, and, as their President has stated, they wished to take advantage of an opportunity to return to conditions existing prior to 1910. We regard this as little less than a public calamity and earnestly urge that every effort be made to restore the agreement, not only for the protection of the rights of the employes thereunder, but also for the protection of the public interests so vitally involved in the economic security of those who are just entering upon industrial life in America. This conclusion is reinforced in our opinion by the highest considerations of public health and public policy.

In our opinion, a just interpretation of the admitted facts warrants fixing the burden of the responsibility for the present crisis directly upon the shoulders of the Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Protective Association. The breaking of this important trade agreement involves a responsibility which we feel the rank and file of the employers in this industry cannot afford to assume. We, therefore, sincerely hope that the action taken may in some way be subjected to revision after more deliberate consideration on the part of the entire membership of the Manufacturers' Protective Association.

The Manufacturers' Reply.

I. M. Getsky, Vice Chairman of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, issued the reply of the manufacturers to the statement of the political scientists. The reply read in part:

The conclusions set forth in the statement issued by the professors of Columbia College are entirely unwarranted by the facts, and are based upon certain deductions made by them from very meagre data submitted by the association without taking into consideration the rundamental conditions that brought about the situation.

It is inconceivable that a body of men in behalf of public interest should constitute itself as judges in a complicated situation and give forth a statement fixing responsibility for a situation in an industry to which it must of necessity be entirely foreign.

The association did not lock out 60,000 workers; the actual figures were 20,000. The other 40,000 were called out by the union.

The association did not break the agreement, but signified its willingness on March 1 to maintain the original contract without modification.

The union broke the agreement in a letter to the association on March 7. The Council of Conciliation handed down two decisions adverse to the union on the issue of the preferential union shop clause. The Council of Conciliation immediately thereafter in a private conference attempted to force the association to accept an amendment to the clause to meet the demands of the union. Upon the association's declining to accede, the Council of Conciliation then handed down a new ruling on the same issue, reversing its two previous rulings and giving to the union what it wanted.

Under the agreement the Council of Conciliation had no power to create new legislation, and the association was not bound to accept the new legislation.

The statement goes on to say there is no evidence the union planned to call a strike in July. We can furnish sufficient evidence of its intentions to convince any one.

The statement says that the President of the association stated that we wished to return to conditions prior to 1910. This is absolutely false, misleading, and unworthy of the mind that gave the thought utterance. On the contrary, the association is pledged to maintain the highest standard of wages and sanitary conditions of any trade organization in this country.

The association has simply taken the stand that it will not submit to the closed shop, and insists that it cannot be deprived of the right to discharge.

It declines to admit the right of any body to fix the responsibility for the present situation by a snap judgment in cases where the association has been forced, in order to preserve the industry from destruction, to defend its inherent right.

Professor Shotwell said last night that THE TIMES editorial of Saturday morning on the cloakmakers' strike voiced the sentiments of all thinking men of the community.

"When THE TIMES says that the action of the manufacturers in locking out 60,000 workers is a matter of public interest, THE TIMES is right," he said. "The arbitrary stand of the manufacturers and its effects are matters of rightful consideration by all the city."

ULTIMATUM BY MACHINISTS.

Newark Union Fixes Date for Final Action on Demands.

Employers numbering close to 300 have been notified that the machinists, tool and die makers in the Newark Lodge of the International Association of Machinists would, on June 15, insist on their demand for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages of approximately 5 cents an hour.

A meeting of the union will be held on June 8 to consider the answers and vote on what action to take. At a recent meeting the union men voted for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for machinists and 60 cents an hour for tool and die makers.

Samuel B. Young of 36 Nelson Place, a general organizer and member of the Executive Board of the local lodge, said the union had about 1,500 members, exclusive of the 500 in the local German branch. In the event of a strike, he asserted, probably 15,000 men would go out, but Mr. Young said he did not think a strike likely, as he expected the employers would meet the men's request.

Many employers in Newark, Harrison, and near-by towns have already granted the terms sought. The eight-hour day is in force in practically all the larger cities of the State outside of Newark, according to Mr. Young.

Clung to Capsized Boat an Hour.

John Rogan of 451 East Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, a member of the Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, rowed in a single-oared shell from the clubhouse to Rockaway yesterday afternoon, but on the return trip an outrigger broke and the choppy sea overturned the shell. He clung to the boat for more than an hour until four men and two young women came to his rescue in an eight-oared barge from the club boathouse.

WAITE FINDS SOLACE IN SINGING HYMNS

Convicted Slayer Attends Chapel Services Twice, but Eschews the Front Pew.

HIS NERVE IS UNSHAKEN

Tells a Sympathizer He Took a Chance and Lost, with Life as a Stake.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, who was convicted on Saturday of the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck of Grand Rapids, Mich., was as cheerful as ever in the Tombs yesterday, and showed no signs of weakening. He went to services in the prison chapel twice, and sang hymns with fervor, but he had been in the habit of spending part of his Sundays this way before his arrest.

The prisoner arose at 6:30, greeted his guard, Joe Crowley, pleasantly, and ate a hearty breakfast. The attendants at the Tombs and his fellow-prisoners watched him curiously to see if his conviction had shaken him in any way. But he greeted all with his usual ready smile, which displays a set of perfect teeth, and talked with the elaborate politeness in which he has trained himself until it has become second nature. Later in the morning he asked the guard:

"Is there any rule against convicted murderers attending church services?"

"No," said Crowley; "you have a perfect right to go if you want to."

Before the services began in the chapel Head Keeper Bremel went to get Waite, and said he would find him a seat in the front row at the services.

"I wish you wouldn't," said Waite. "Music affects me strangely. Sometimes it makes me cry, and if I should cry today the other men would not understand the reason. I would much rather have a seat in the last row."

Waite was placed in the last row accordingly, and seemed almost moved to tears as he fervidly sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "In the Sweet Bye and Bye." He listened attentively while the Rev. Dr. Callahan preached a sermon on the two thieves crucified with Christ. Afterward he was permitted to attend a Christian Science meeting.

Following the church services, Waite asked for and obtained all the morning newspapers. He read steadily for nearly an hour, rarely lifting his eyes, and did not stop until he had finished with all of the accounts of the last day of his trial.

In the afternoon, when the prisoners were allowed to pace the corridor for exercise, Waite became the object of general interest. Most of the prisoners remove their collars, when they have any, and take their ease in sweaters and flannel shirts during the exercise period, but Waite came out of his cell as carefully groomed as ever. Several guards on the floor, who were keeping close watch on him, as he attempted suicide once before his arrest, noticed that with a show of modesty he parried compliments on his iron nerve and changed the subject when fellow-prisoners began to express admiration for the way he carried himself. One prisoner said to him:

"Doc, I'm awfully sorry to see a young fellow like you have to go."

"Why, don't give me any sympathy," said Waite. "Lots of others have had to go the same way in the prime of life. The law demands a life for a life. I took a chance and lost."

Hurt by Fall of Elevator.

While John Duffy, superintendent of the West View Apartment, 342 West Seventy-first Street, was making a trial trip yesterday afternoon with the elevator after it had been repaired the cable broke. He was thrown on his back by the shock, and the elevator fell from the seventh floor to the basement, where Duffy was picked up unconscious and sent to the Polyclinic Hospital. He was suffering from a sprained back and possible internal injuries, the surgeons said.

Decoration Day "Preparedness" at Saks

¶ The beauty of the Saks selections is that there is no limit to them—they never seem to cease—the Blue Flannels keep showing up indefinitely—the Brown Worsteds are butting in all the time—the Grays are incorrigible—the Stripes are numerous beyond words—

and the Fabrics have got nothing on the Models!

¶ Soft-roll collar effects with snappy pointed lapels—pleated back models that combine business with pleasure—Norfolks that are out-and-out sporting propositions and make no bones about it—Golf Suits that are yearning for bunker and fairway—Flannels that are equally good whether you make love at the nets or on the side—Tropical Suits that are the next best thing to a life in the shade—Sport Coats—Flannel Trousers, plain or striped—KhakiTrousers for the tan bark—Wafer Tuxedos for the polished floor—in fact, everything that a man can need in clothes, whether the end in view be Decoration or Decorum!

Suits	$17.50 to $48.00
Norfolks	$15.00 to $30.00
Linen Suits	$8.00 to $11.00
Silk Suits	$15.00 to $28.00
Sport Coats	$6.00 to $12.50
Flannel Trousers	$3.75 to $9.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

will hold to-day (Monday)

An Extraordinary Sale of Printed Foulard and Silk Crepe Dresses

specially priced at

$38.00

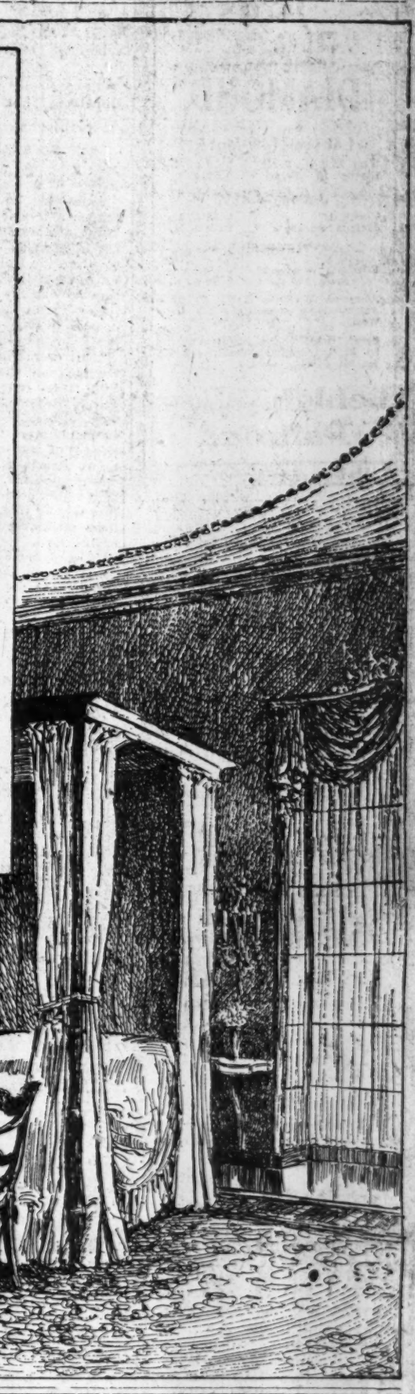
Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

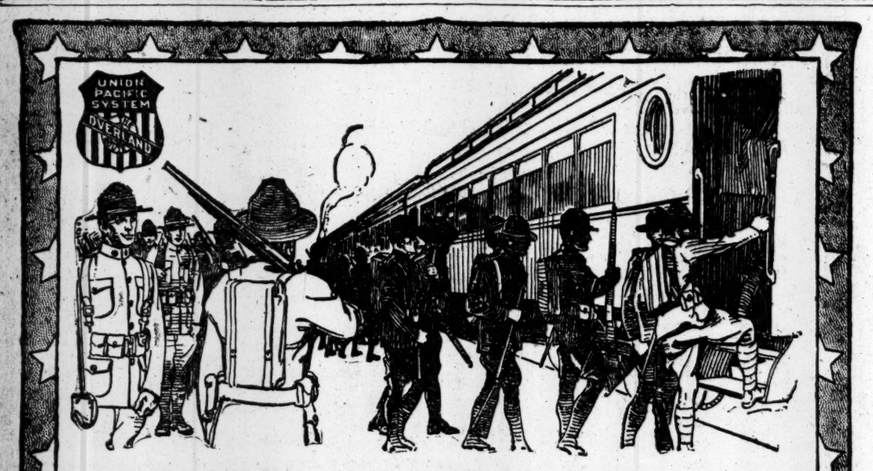
Hampton Furniture for the Bed Room

ABUNDANTLY freighted with the sense of comfort, quietude and healthful rest is the lavender-laden air of the old-fashioned Georgian Sleeping-chamber, wherein the slender-posted Bed, with its moulded tester, and its valances of flower-besprinkled chintz, dominates, so pleasantly, the quaintly fashioned Furniture.

From the plentitude of their gatherings of sincere Reproductions, the Hampton Shops can offer not only the Furniture of such a room—the painted and lacquered Chairs, the spindle-legged Dressing Table or the Mirror framed in mottled tortoise-shell—but such essential touches of distinction as the hangings and textiles, the carved and gilt wood wall-lights and the graceful Oriental porcelains.



Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York



Military standards of efficiency have been maintained in the upbuilding and upkeep of the Union Pacific.

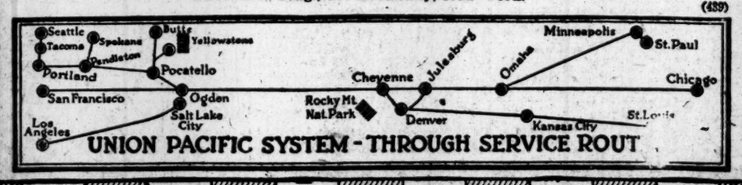
The special Act of Congress governing this railroad requires such standards and the Union Pacific has kept faith with Congress and the Nation by spending scores of millions in straightened way, reduced grades and curves, double tracks, automatic electric safety signals, superb granite-gravel road-bed and other improvements which make this railroad not only fit for war but *super-fit for peace.*

In time of war the government reserves first right to the service of the "national railroad." But in time of peace travelers and shippers get full benefit of this extraordinary preparedness.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
Joins East and West with a Boulevard of Steel

J. B. DeFriest, G. E. A., Union Pacific R. R.
Woolworth Bldg., 236 Broadway, New York.

(439)



the soup of the epicure

Iced Consommé after the game

Perhaps the idea comes to you with just a dash of surprise? But try it.
After vigorous exercise in the open nothing could surpass Franco-American Consommé—iced. It is the most delicate and delicious beverage imaginable, with just enough seasoning to give it the requisite spice.
Such an altogether enjoyable and healthful cup as this is the ideal "sports" drink. Its stimulation is that which arises from sound nourishment. It is a "bracer" in the true sense of that word. It not only refreshes but it yields splendid food as well.
After a long motor ride, a round on the golf links, a day on the water, you will relish a cup of consommé, of the famous and exclusive Franco-American Quality. Many keep a crock of it on the ice throughout the summer. And "tap" it frequently.

Ready to serve
Thirty-five cents the quart *At the better stores*

Franco-American Soups

after the recipes of A. Biardot OF PARIS
formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece.

"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.

Important

SCHEDULE CHANGE

Effective Sunday, May 28

THE BLACK DIAMOND

Leaves New York

West 23d St. Ferry 8:50 A. M.
Liberty St. Ferry 9:00 A. M.

Jersey City

Terminal 9:13 A. M.
Jackson Avenue 9:19 A. M.

Newark

Elizabeth & Meeker Avenues 9:36 A. M.

Arrives Buffalo 7:55 P. M. making close connections for the West.

Seven ticket offices on Broadway; 90 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn; 211 Market Street, Newark.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of the Black Diamond

Kellogg's Bran Biscuit

THE KELLOGG FOOD COMPANY

You Who Board

You probably do not get enough laxative and mineral food. What you lack can be had in these convenient and delicious crackers—

Kellogg's Bran Biscuit

Keep a package atop the dresser to nibble on. Never travel without a package. Made of Kellogg's Bran (Cooked).

At best grocers.

The Kellogg Food Company
Battle Creek, Mich.

N. Y. Office, 105 Hudson St.
Phone Franklin 119

NIAGARA FALLS & RETURN, $11.40.

Lackawanna Railroad

Good going May 26 to 29, inc. Returning to May 31, inc.

Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

CALLS BRANDEIS PEOPLE'S JUDGE

National Wrong to Keep Him from Supreme Court, Says Rabbi Wise.

OPPOSED BY "INTERESTS"

Contends That Hereafter Every Appointee to the Bench Must Be Similarly Tested.

Welcoming Louis D. Brandeis as the representative of the people on the bench of the Supreme Court, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, in his sermon at the Carnegie Hall Free Synagogue, yesterday, said that great numbers of men, especially in the Middle West, felt that they were in danger of being wronged by the keeping of Mr. Brandeis out of the Supreme Court.

"The exclusion of Mr. Brandeis from the Supreme Court, and it seems that that is no longer possible," said Dr. Wise, "would have been looked upon by the multitude as proof that they could not hope to be considered in the choice of occupants of the Supreme Court Bench, and that any man who steadfastly and fearlessly furthered human rights before the courts of the nation was by that circumstance debarred from membership in the highest court of the land.

"The damage done to the Supreme Court would have been immeasurable and perhaps even irreparable if he had been rejected. The people would have said with dismay and desperation: 'This is not the court of all the people.' Though the opposition to Brandeis calls itself conservative, most radical and even deadly would have been their blow at one of the organic institutions of the Republic.

"It would, moreover, have been calamitous to the whole nation if he had been shut out from the Supreme Court as if to warn young men that they must not espouse the cause of human rights which bring one into conflict with definite and powerful interests. Young men might have taken counsel hereafter of their fears rather than of their courage, and there would have been an incalculable moral loss to the nation.

"Apparently only one type of clientage unfits a man for the Supreme Court—namely, the people. If he speaks for them or betrays anything more than a professional interest in their behalf, he becomes a dangerous person, intemperate, unjudicial, radical. A man may do the reverse. Thus, if the President had nominated a certain gentleman who started in life as a servant of the interests of the people and has become one of the most shrewdly effective agents of privilege, not one word would have been said in protest.

"Any one of a thousand mediocre lawyers, or any one of a hundred inconspicuous judges might have been named and no word of protest would have been uttered. The one unpardonable sin is that of the man, who, by virtue of his talents and ability, might serve the powers of privilege and yet chooses not to do so; the man whose opportunities, training and associations peculiarly fit him for the defense of privilege. And this Brandeis did. He broke with the traditions of the group which was prepared to use him, and as long as he did their bidding to reward and magnify him.

"More important than the accession of Louis Brandeis to the Supreme Court—for that is of far greater moment to the American democracy than to him—are certain results which must follow upon the case. To the search of life and character which he has undergone every man hereafter to be named for the bench must be subject. No man hereafter shall go on that bench unscrutinized and unchallenged because he has a considerable practice or because he is recommended by his associates at the bar.

"We shall attach less weight hereafter to the recommendations of bar associations in the light of the history of the Brandeis case. Too much of the superior ethics of the legal profession is found to consist of a rather flimsy professional caste etiquette. May not a revision of the standards of legal ethics be hoped for in the light of the statement made by the chiefest legal opponent of Mr. Brandeis? 'He is not unethical, but he is unprofessional. He treats his clients as if he were their judge, and that is not professional.'"

SEE MAN DROP OFF BRIDGE.

Boatmen Rescue Him and Turn Him Over to Police.

A motor boat with James Murray of 191 Huntington Street and Joseph Nagle of 45 Willow Place, both of Brooklyn, was passing close under the Manhattan Bridge yesterday at 10 A. M., when the two saw the body of a man shoot down and strike the water directly under the bridge. Murray and Nagle were only a few feet away from the spot. When the body appeared they pulled it aboard their boat.

A quick run was made for the Brooklyn side of the river, and at the foot of Main Street they notified the police of the Fulton Street Station. The unconscious man was then taken to the Long Island College Hospital. After an hour's work he was revived. He said he was John Rayford of 121 Eckford Street, Brooklyn. He denied that he jumped off the bridge, but could not explain how he happened to drop into the river. The police therefore decided that Rayford would have to answer a charge of attempted suicide and arrested him.

The Broadway Association Moves.

The offices of the Broadway Association, which have been for the last year at 1,269 Broadway, were removed on Saturday to 1,482 Broadway, in the vicinity of Times Square. This announcement was made yesterday by the Secretary of the association. Reasons for the move were said to be the great pressure of business on the association, which necessitated its having a location as nearly central to the busiest section of the city as possible.

WANTS $25,000,000 FOR CHINESE REBELS

Gen. Hwang, Republican Leader, Cables from Japan Warning Financiers Against Yuan.

HINTS AT BOYCOTT OF U. S.

Bankers Here Have Not Heard of Appeal for Funds to Put Down Uprising in Provinces.

A loan of $25,000,000 is being negotiated with American financiers by Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, to be used in putting down the revolts in the southern provinces, according to a cablegram received in this city yesterday from General Hwang Hsing, a republican leader, to his secretary, S. K. Tong of 404 West 115th Street. General Hwang Hsing is now in Tokio, and is in close touch with the affairs of his Government, Mr. Tong said. The cablegram follows:

"Tokio, to Packee, N. Y.:

"Yuan negotiating American loan of twenty-five millions; Rose representing Frisco syndicate, and Carey representing New York. Advise financiers that if they aid Yuan financially in spite of former advice it will stir the people's sentiment, and a general boycott on American goods will follow; if it is only a rumor ask them to make public denial for the interest and welfare of the two countries. Do your best to stop the loan, to preserve the cordial relations now existing. Szechuen, Shensi, Hunan, and Sunkiang have declared their independence. HWANG HSING."

"At this time," said Mr. Tong, "and I know that I am speaking for the General, it would be far better, and if this report is true it would be far more consistent with American ideals, if American financiers swung the loan the other way and gave it to the revolutionists. It is essential that the republican régime be continued. We heard several days ago that Yuan Shih-kai was to resign. It was only yesterday that we saw it in the newspapers here.

May Cause Complications.

"Complications will certainly develop for the financiers if they lend money to Yuan. It would not be for an industrial enterprise, if they did give him money, but would be a real war loan. And then there may be some international complications unless the financiers interested repudiate the report.

"America would earn the gratitude of almost all the Chinese, and would hold the same position as France held after the American Revolution if they lent money to the supposed so-called revolutionists, but if they don't, trouble will be caused as the General has said. He is the virtual leader of the Nationalist Party and is in Japan. He went back there at the urgent request of the Nationalist Party so as to be near home.

"A Japanese newspaper published the fact that Yuan had eighteen assassins waiting for Hwang Hsing when he landed in Japan, but there was a countermovement, and the General still lives. The General told me before he left for Japan that he would not return to China until Yuan Shih-kai got out. He said that although many of the people wanted him to return and assume the reins of Government, he would not go as he considered the Vice President a capable man.

"The Vice President of China, by the way, has not been heard from much, but Lai Yuan Hung is very much of a man. He will, in the event of usurper Yuan's resignation, which cannot be far off, assume the Presidency and organize the electoral machinery so that a free expression of public feeling can once more be had. It is very hard to tell who will be President, after Lai Yuan Hung, but the policy of Hwang Hsing, and I might say that his judgment preponderates, is to let things take their course according to the Constitution.

Expects Downfall of Yuan.

Sun Yat-sen would make no protest, I think, as his chances of assuming office are not very strong. The Vice President, by contrast to Yuan, is a man of integrity and is well intentioned. He is not the greatest statesman and is not aspiring, but he has proved himself quite consistent politically. At first he supported Yuan, but as soon as he declared himself Emperor and doffed his mask Lai Yuan Hung was just as determined in his opposition as he had been in his support. It is constitutional that the Vice President of China should step in upon the resignation of the President.

"Sufficient time would be allowed him for the organization or reorganization of the electorate of the country, as there is no way of getting at the peoples will at present—even the provincial Legislatures are not sitting, in fact have been abolished.

"There is no doubt of the imminent downfall of Yuan. Not only have the Republicans turned against him, but every shade of Chinese thought is urging his resignation, and yet he says he is willing to resign. He is so willing that if he doesn't resign he will be pitched out. He blames these supporters—the few he has—for getting him into a trap. They think he is a poor man to support because he is unable to extricate himself from this selfsame trap. In general, the Chinese are lawabiding and peaceful, but it is the general desire of the people and leaders to do something for China which will mean quite a new era."

Not Known to Financiers.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank and Chairman of the new American International Corporation which was organized to develop trade with foreign countries, said last night that W. H. Carey, who was mentioned in the cablegram sent by General Hwang Hsing to his secretary, was a member of the firm of Simms & Carey, contractors of Minneapolis. "Mr. Carey is identified with interests that I, too, represent," said Mr. Vanderlip, "but we have heard no report from him, and know nothing about such a loan."

Albert J. Sheldon, New York representative of the Boston firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., who are the fiscal agents of the Chinese Government in this country, was out of town last night, it was said at his home.

A prominent financier, who refused to allow the use of his name, said that although many rumors of loans were in the air he had not heard of this latest one, which he characterized as baseless and as chimerical as the $20,000,000 industrial loan which was recently reported at Pekin to have been negotiated with American bankers.

New Jersey Central

Sandy Hook Route

The Comfortable, Speedy and Elegant Way to

North Jersey Coast Resorts

AN IDEAL DAY'S OUTING FOR DECORATION DAY

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 30 TO JULY 1.
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8:30, 9:55 a. m.; 12:40, 3:15, 4:15, 7:45 p. m. Sundays 9:30 a. m.; 1:00, 7:45 p. m.
Leave N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9:15, 10:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:45, 4:05, 8:10 p. m. Sundays 10:00 a. m.; 1:30, 8:10 p. m.

First-class Meals at Popular Prices

Round Trip, N. Y. to Atlantic Highlands, $1.00. Round trip can be made except on Steamers leaving W. 42d St. 4:15 and 7:45 p. m. daily; Cedar St., 4:45 and 8:10 p. m. daily.
One boat schedule in effect prior to May 30th.

LOVERS of poetry who want to come in touch with a man, a man who has lived, will find "Bell and Wing," by Frederick Fanning Ayer, a mine of virile thought and feeling. Read "Golgotha," a searching satire on the authority of books, or "Man and Spider," a stern protest against man's way with woman, with its odd picture of the insect darting from its silken tunnel.

"I saw him-he
At his hole one day
Like a cannon-spy,
Like a sword at play,
Stab the Y-wing moth
In his velvet cloth,
Saw him duck to watch
From his pistol-notch
Just to feast his eye
Watch the Y-moth die,
Drink his sigh."

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Selling Agents, 354 Fourth Avenue
Price $2.50 NEW YORK

Al Jolson, exclusive Columbia artist

AL JOLSON'S latest and biggest hit, sung by Al Jolson *himself*, is always out on Columbia Records *while* it is a hit—while everyone is playing, singing or whistling it. For instance—

"Where did Robinson Crusoe go with Friday on Saturday Night?"

—Al Jolson's rollicking hit from "Robinson Crusoe, Jr.," the 1916 New York Winter Garden show, is out on Columbia Record A1976, 75 cents: a *Columbia* Record, an *Al Jolson* Record, sung by Al Jolson *himself*—three good reasons for you to get it.

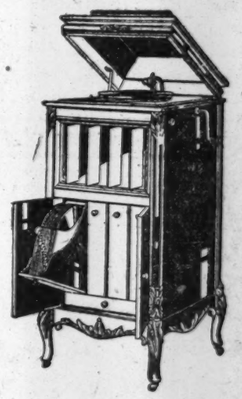
"Yaaka Hoola"—Al Jolson's Other Big Winter Garden Hit

is another song you want to get, sung by Al Jolson *himself* on Columbia Record No. A1956, 75 cents.

Al Jolson, Bert Williams, Weber and Fields, Irene Franklin, and a score of other top-notch vaudeville and comedy stars make records *first* and *only* for the Columbia Graphophone Company.

Depend on finding their hits at your dealers, almost the day they come out! Hear their latest records *today*.

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.
New Columbia records on sale the 20th of every month.
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.



Columbia Grafonola 150
Price $150

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.:
Gotham Shops, Inc., 49 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co. 83 Chambers
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co. 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co. 50 Canal St.

14TH ST. TO 42D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Spear & Co., 253 Sixth Ave.
Columbia Commercial Co. 335 E. 14th St.
Weser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Acolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. and Bdway.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1983 Broadway
A. H. Mayers, 790 Ninth Ave.
H. Saletan, 2162 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros. Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1513 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dreckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W 297th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way
J. Patten Co., 3484 Broadway
The Phonograph Shop, 2946 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St & 3rd Ave
O. W. Wuertz Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 2891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2723 Third Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 838 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
M. G. Smith, 136 E. Fordham Road
A. Grossbandler, 1537 Sou. Boulevard
Webster Music Shop, 2361 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.)
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1367 St. Nicholas Ave.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Acolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 35 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
F. Geist, 205 Bridge St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 591 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. R. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
F. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway
Otto Adler, 1674 Broadway
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 B'way
J. Bacow, 185 Grand St.
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hindemann, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2318 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 856 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave., 235 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2738 Atlantic Ave.
H. Levinson, 1759 Pitkin Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
H. Duckman, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 861 Columbia St.
John Lansaro, 321 Court St.
Barokin Bros., 4017 12th Ave.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Galley, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.
Rowe's Lynbrook Pharmacy, Lynbrook, L. I

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Wasburton Ave.
Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 124 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarbonies Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 329 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Burtclay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc, 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 695 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 565 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
John Mullins & Sons, 218 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 137 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 152 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Ruckstuhl Co., Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 263 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
Marshall Music Store, 436 B'dway Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 238 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Ratzin, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Gusherits, 82 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack

OUT OF TOWN:
Braibeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Lazus, 275 Main St., New Rochelle
Phillip Prarder, 9 Lawton St. New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1922 Richmond Terrace, Pt. Rich., S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, 1198 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, Eltingville, S. I.
Jos. Tunick, 195 N. Main St. Portchester, N. Y.

MURAD

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

Judge for yourself—Compare "Murad" with any 25 Cent Cigarette

Everywhere Why?

Sanargyros

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

FIFTEEN CENTS

REMEMBER—*Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for Cigarettes.*

MURAD SANARGYROS

MRS. GOULD TO GET HER DOWER RIGHTS

In Contest Over 5th Av. Property Referee Holds Gould Brothers Were Not in Conspiracy.

CORNER SOLD FOR $513,000

Divorced Wife Will Receive One-third of the Income of the Amount Realized.

The fears frequently expressed in court by Mrs. Kathrine Clemmons Gould that her husband, Howard Gould, and his brother, George, had conspired together to deprive her of her dower rights in the property on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street were unfounded. The referee appointed by the Supreme Court to determine the matter has reported that Mrs. Gould is entitled to the income of one-third of the amount the property brought at the auction sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould were legally separated in September, 1909, one month less than eleven years after their marriage. Mrs. Gould receives $3,000 a month alimony and she also claimed a one-third interest in the Fifth Avenue property. Because Howard Gould failed to pay one month's interest on a tax lien of $54,609.90, held by George J. Gould, the latter began foreclosure proceedings. Mrs. Gould protested that there was a conspiracy to defraud her of her interest. She said the property was worth $800,000.

The court permitted the sale under the foreclosure proceedings and the property was bought in by a realty concern controlled by George J. Gould. The price paid was $513,000. The referee reports that after paying the lien and all other charges against the property there remained in the hands of the City Chamberlain $421,454.33. He says that Mrs. Gould "had an inchoate right of dower in the land and premises and that she is entitled to have one-third."

Of the amount, $400 is to be retained pending settlement of a suit brought by Mrs. Gould to compel Mr. Gould to pay her $212.79, which he had withheld from her alimony to meet income tax charges. Mrs. Gould won the fight through all the courts in this State and then Mr. Gould carried it to the United States Supreme Court, where it is now awiting a decision.

All of the remainder of the money is to be paid over to Mr. Gould except one-third, which is to be invested and the income paid to Mrs. Gould. The principal is to be paid to Mr. Gould if he survives his wife. If he dies first it is to be paid to his estate on the death of Mrs. Gould.

Last Day for Morgan Collection.

This is the last day in which the public will have an opportunity to view the complete Morgan collection of art gems at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This evening the galleries, with the exception of that set apart for the miniatures, will be closed. The exhibit of the extensive collection of miniatures will be open to visitors indefinitely. The exhibition will be closed in order to prepare parts of the collection for shipment and to effect rearrangement of the portion that is to remain at the museum.

STATUE OF PROF. HENRY.

Movement to Honor Inventor's Memory Started at Albany Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 28.—Dr. Charles B. Alexander of New York, a regent of the University of New York, gave a dinner in this city last week in honor of Dr. John J. Carty, President of the National Institute of Electrical Engineers, and Professor Michael Pupin, Serbia's Consul to this country and professor in Columbia University. The guests inspected the instruments contrived and used by Professor Joseph Henry while a teacher in the Albany Academy, in making the first successful experiments on long-distance electric transmission, beginning in 1827.

Professor Pupin pledged himself to raise $15,000 if a like sum were raised here to erect a bronze statue of Professor Henry in the park in front of the school in one of whose rooms the great discovery was made. Dr. John J. Carty and Regents Pliny T. Sexton, Charles B. Alexander, Chester S. Lord, Abram I. Elkus, James J. Byrne, Adelbert Moot, William Berri, and Albert Vanderveer each pledged $100.

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You may not be able to send them to college; but you can give them the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Arthur Brisbane, the highest paid editor in the world, with a salary of $84,000 a year, says:

"It is really a misfortune for a family of children to grow up without the Britannica.

"The reading of every serious book should be done with the Britannica at hand. To develop that habit in children would be of the highest possible value to them."

Griffith Ogden Ellis, editor of The American Boy, writes:

"The Britannica plays a large and active part in our editorial reference library, for every year thousands of our boys ask us for information that the Britannica, if in their homes, would furnish them immediately while their interest is at fever heat—and, of course, more fully than we can give it to them by letter."

Edward Bok, the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, the most important woman's paper published, writes concerning the "Handy Volume" Issue:

"No one knows until he has possessed a copy of this work how often one refers to it and how large a place it takes in one's reading and reference, and I am delighted to think that this work is now within the reach of thousands of people to whom its possession has up to this time been a dream."

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University from 1869 to 1909, bought two sets of the new Britannica as soon as it came out. He wrote as follows:

"I bought two copies for the benefit of my two sets of grandchildren. I find the work altogether admirable and my grandchildren, who are at the most inquisitive ages, are of the same opinion."

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the College of Delaware, writes:

"I do not know of a single benefit to a home comparable to this great set of books—a library within itself, compact and utilizable instantly. No gift that a father can confer upon his children can be compared to the value of these books in the home."

Miss Ellen C. Lombard, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, writes as follows:

"I am referring readers constantly to the Britannica in connection with the Reading Courses recently issued by the Bureau. For the home study of children and for general information, it is an encyclopaedia of unquestionable merit. Every home in the United States should be provided with this complete guide."

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When Your Children Ask:

"Why Didn't We Have The Britannica?"

You can't say you didn't know about the most famous book of reference in the world;

a library that the best informed, the most highly educated and the most conspicuously successful people in every line of work use daily; a set of books that no library or university of any consequence would try to do without.

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gathering authority and prestige with each of its eleven editions. You can't overlook a book so valuable that many people have echoed the words of Hon. Joseph Choate, "If I could have but one book, it would be the Britannica."

You can't say you can't afford The Encyclopaedia Britannica now that you can buy it for $1.00 down and $3.00 a month for a few months.

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Perhaps you think your children are too young to enjoy the Britannica or that there is nothing in it to *amuse* and *instruct* children. The Britannica is exactly the book to interest an active-minded child, for it contains the answers to the innumerable questions that suggest themselves to his sharp eyes and ears. The more questions the child asks the more proof it gives of its intelligence. It is your duty to answer these questions or show your boy where to find the answers. Wouldn't it be a relief to you to be able to put your hand upon the answer to every puzzling question your child propounds?

Wouldn't you be glad to have your children self-reliant and able to hunt up the answers to such questions as

What makes it rain? What is the difference between a mushroom and a toadstool? How fast can a starfish crawl? Where does the dew come from? Where do corals get the material with which they build islands? Was there ever such a thing as a dodo? What is the biggest animal that ever lived on the earth? How deep can a diver work? How are lighthouses built? What is the advantage of automatic pistols over revolvers? What caused the Sahara Desert? Where did the hills come from?

(You will find answers to these questions in the book we send free of charge. See coupon.)

A Wonderful Bargain—Soon Closed.

So long as the new Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was to be had only in the expensive Cambridge University issue there was ample excuse why many homes should go without it. Now there is none.

We offer the new "Handy Volume" Issue now at one-third the price charged for the Cambridge University issue and we send you the complete work, the entire 29 volumes, upon the receipt of a single dollar—the balance in small monthly payments. But this is not all. We knew there would be a great number of people who could not believe that we could offer the complete new Eleventh Edition at such a price and on such terms. There was only one way really to convince them. That was for them to see the books. Therefore we make this offer:

We send you the books when you have paid a single dollar and you may then keep them three weeks, use them freely, examine them and find out their worth to you. Then if, for any reason whatsoever, you do not wish to keep them, you may send them back, and without any questions we will refund the dollar you have paid and shipping charges both ways as well.

But you must take advantage of this offer now if you wish to obtain this new "Handy Volume" Issue on these prices and terms.

The war has brought a great scarcity into many lines of trade and forced prices to prohibitive figures.

The publishers now notify us that they cannot supply us with any more sets at these prices after those which we have contracted for are delivered. There is just time to send for our handsomely illustrated books about the new Britannica and our new issue. We advise you to send your name without fail today.

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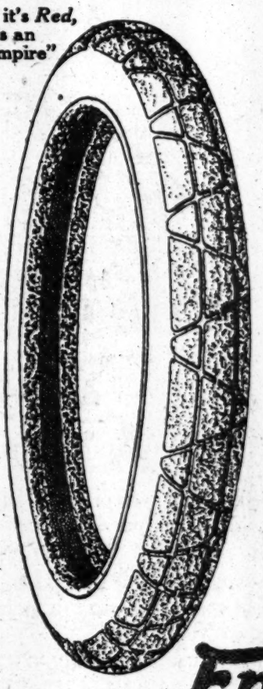

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4th "	22.40	.0064	11th "	35.10	.0087
5th "	24.55	.0070	12th "	24.20	.0088
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THE NATION'S NEEDS FOR AERIAL DEFENSE

Command of the Air Should Be Assured to Us for Safety's Sake.

HOW IT CAN BE OBTAINED

Admiral Peary Outlines Preparations Urgently Necessary to Protect Our Coasts from Invasion.

By REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT E. PEARY,
Chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission.

Washington, D. C., May 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES on April 30 I suggested the building of a fleet of sixteen thirty-five-knot battle cruisers with their attendant destroyers, submarines, hydroaeroplanes, &c., in three years' time, to give us a fast, powerful, homogeneous fleet with every unit like the others in speed and guns, and to put our navy in unquestioned second place. The cost was estimated at $300,000,000, the equivalent of three weeks of present war cost to Great Britain alone, which would be our war cost if we get into war with a first-class European power or combination of powers.

On May 3 the General Board submitted to Congress an estimate of $071,000,000 to put our navy in second place in three years. In this estimate were sixteen capital ships, ten cruisers, and six dreadnoughts. There was also an estimate of $7,000,000 for "aircraft." The naval appropriation bills for the coming year, as reported from the House Naval Committee, provide for five battle cruisers, and appropriate $2,000,000 for aeronautics. There is, therefore, now no chance of our securing second naval place within three years. But the probabilities are that we may need our fullest strength by or before then to defend ourselves.

Is there any other way in which we can get ready effectively and quickly to defend ourselves against hostile foreign attacks? If there is any way which gives promise of success, it lies in the air.

Few of the general public are aware of the astonishing recent development of aeronautics abroad. The European war has probably forced that development as much as twenty years of peace, because it is a vital, life-and-death matter with the contestants. It has been suggested that victory in the war may eventually be determined in the air. Little Bulgaria, with an area somewhat greater than Maine and a population less than Massachusetts, has over 300 aeroplanes. The personnel of the British air service numbers more officers and men than we have in our entire navy. Germany has not less than 9,000 aeroplanes, and all these countries are constantly adding with feverish haste to their equipment in this department.

More machines have been lost in a month by France and Germany than we have in both our services. The ministries of these nations, which have thousands of aeroplanes, are constantly apologizing to the people of their countries for not being able to increase their air fleets fast enough to defend their country and protect the lives of their people.

The aeroplane has completely changed modern warfare. Surprise attacks are no longer possible. And if one of the contestants can secure command of the air and deprive the other of it, conditions immediately become those of a fight between a blind man and one in possession of his eyes.

Our geographical position is a great asset. An attack upon us must come by sea. Our coast line, as a base, gives us an inestimable advantage in aerial warfare, and will enable us to send out such a cloud of aeroplanes as will completely overwhelm and destroy any number of aeroplanes that can be transported on the decks of a hostile fleet, thus leaving us in the possession of our eyes and the enemy blinded.

A vital thing for this country is an aerial coast defense system, over and beyond the aeronautical equipment of the army and navy, and one that shall not be dependent upon or subordinate to either the navy or the army.

The first essential in an aero defense of our coasts is to have on hand immediately such a number of machines as will with certainty destroy the maximum number that can be brought here at one time by a hostile fleet and its transports.

It is, of course, impossible to fix on this number with precision, but with the present equipment in ships and aircraft possessed by several foreign countries, I can imagine an alert and resourceful commander bringing 500. It may be safe to figure on 1,000. If these numbers seem large, it must be remembered that the present war has thrown all previous ideas as to quantities and numbers to the winds.

With the aircraft of an attacking force eliminated, his means of reconnoissance, observation and information will be gone, and our own aircraft with only the enemy's anti-aircraft guns to look out for can do much more effective bomb work on his fleet. If the fleet escapes this attack, and attempts the landing of men and supplies and ammunition by boats, then this gives another opportunity for attacking the enemy at a most critical period in his operations.

We should have at the very minimum not less than 2,000 seaplanes ready for duty on the Atlantic Coast, and an equal number on the Pacific; 5,000 on each coast would be much better. At each important place squadrons of aeroplanes should be parked like tents of the Summer encampment of the National Guard.

What we want immediately are several hundred young men who know how to drive an aeroplane. Then we shall in a measure be prepared for an emergency. Those of special aptitude and intelligence can later be selected and trained still further for our permanent military aeronautical personnel. We can get aeroplanes in an emergency more rapidly than we can get men to drive them.

One thousand daredevil young fellows who know just enough to handle their machines perfectly are worth more to us now than 500 highly trained young officers, though, of course, we shall need these as well. The former class can be obtained in large numbers and trained in a few weeks. The other kind would require a year or more of training, and would be more difficult to find. And it is not desirable to delay too much by insisting on too long training or being too particular about material in order to get the highest grade of intelligence and training. Some of the best foreign material has been uneducated, and for bomb attacks upon an enemy's fleet, or destroying a landing party, courage and ability to handle a machine are the prime requisites.

The size of our population and the quality of our youth from the mingling of many strains give us more and better material in the essentials of physique and temperament to draw on for quick, intelligent, daring aviators than any nation in the world unless it be France.

An aero coast defense system should consist of coast patrol and a series of squadron stations. The coast patrol would comprise a line of stations about 100 miles apart (somewhat closer together at important places, as the entrance to New York Harbor, Hampton Roads, and San Francisco Bay) along our entire coast from Eastport to Brownsville, and from San Diego to Cape Flattery. Each station would be equipped with two or three strong, enduring, heavy-weather seaplanes, with a force of several aviators, observers, and mechanicians, and facilities for repairs.

The chain of stations on each coast would have wireless or telephone communication with each other, and each station would have wireless communication with Washington. The squadron stations would each consist of a hundred or two aeroplanes of three different types, scouts, cruisers, and battle planes, located at suitable places along the coast. Location for these stations should be back from the shore in order to be secure from attack, and should have suitable water "take off" and railroad communications.

Possible localities for these squadron stations would be Portland, Boston, Newport, some point near the east of New York, also near and south of New York, Atlantic City abreast of Philadelphia, Cape Henlopen, Fortress Monroe, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, on the Atlantic, and San Diego, Los Angeles, near and south of San Francisco, near and north of San Francisco, abreast of Portland, Ore., and Cape Flattery. The squadron stations of each coast will have communication with each other, and each station would have communication with Washington.

The equivalent of two days' war cost to Great Britain would inaugurate such system.

In a following letter I will endeavor to describe in some detail the working of this system.

PEARY,
Chairman National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission.

NEW ROOF FOR WALDORF.

Open Air Garden Now Being Constructed to Have Glass Walls.

For a week, a large force of workmen has been busy ripping the roof from the Waldorf-Astoria, or sections of it, and getting things in shape for another one; for the big hotel is about to add another deck to itself. Work had so far progressed by Saturday night that stanchions were in place for the north wall of the superstructure on Thirty-fourth Street.

The new roof and "roof garden" are only a part of the substantial program of alterations and transformations of the structure that were begun immediately after George C. Boldt last Summer renewed his lease of the Waldorf-Astoria for a long period. In renovating and refurnishing the Waldorf portion of the building, more than $300,000 was spent. One section of the Astoria portion of the building, next to Astor Court, is in process of renovation—partitions being torn out, plumbing ripped out and replaced by the very latest known. This portion is to be finished by June 15, when work on another section of the Astoria will be started, the whole renovation of the Astoria part of the building being accomplished, it is expected, by September 1, at a cost of about $400,000.

It was not Mr. George C. Boldt's intention to attempt the transformation of the roof this year, but only last week he decided to go ahead and do half of it. The result will be an airy, glass-inclosed structure, 100 feet long and fifty feet wide, which, joined with the present sun parlor, will give a big area for fresh air. The glass walls will be arranged so that the entire structure may be thrown open to the air. At the same time there will still be an open garden for those who prefer to sit out with no shelter above them.

SING SING BATS WIN.

Convicts Defeat Stock Exchange Employes in Ninth Inning Rally.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., May 28.—There is much joy in Sing Sing tonight, for this afternoon the Mutual Welfare League baseball team defeated a team of the employes of the New York Stock Exchange by a score of 9 to 7, scoring three runs in the ninth inning.

At the ending of the sixth inning the score was 6 to 5 in favor of Sing Sing. Then in the seventh Dunlop, the pitcher, let down a bit and the visitors scored two runs, putting them in the lead. The 1,000 convict rooters did not lose heart. Pitcher Schneider went in, and as Tom Brown's Aurora Band played the Yale "Boola Boola" song the Welfare Leaguers sailed into the 'Change boys. But neither side scored in the eighth. In the ninth things looked blue with two out, but Madden of Sing Sing hit a three-bagger, sent in two runs, and scored himself a moment later.

More than a hundred rooters came up with the visiting team, including about thirty women. They occupied a reserved section in the bleachers. Nearly every inmate of Sing Sing attended the game. Dan Cleary, the former Rockland County political boss, was one of the prison rooters.

The Faith-Cure

By faith, we are told, we can move mountains, not necessarily physical mountains, but certainly mountains of fear and trouble. Because such mountains may be so moved there is no less credit due the source of inspiration.

The fear-sickness into which this country worked itself was thus cured by the Government Bond issue of 1892. What the Federal Reserve Act has done for us during the past twenty-two months is no less striking an example of the faith-cure.

There are times in the life of a nation when, as in business, it is good to take inventory. Independent of the benign influence of the Federal Reserve Act, we have an Income Tax Law actually upon our books; we have a Federal Trade Commission; we have the admirable work of the Department of Justice; we shall have a bi-partisan tariff commission—these things have not only given the United States a place in the sun, but they have helped to create a public instead of a partisan spirit.

Our quadrennial political upheaval is at hand, but the Harriman National Bank is convinced that, regardless of the hysterically vocal utterances on topics of the day, the underlying conservative sentiment of the sober, though as yet perhaps silent, judgment of the country will be ultimately served.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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Now leads a chorus here;
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Of Liebmann's Rheingold Beer.

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ALSO JUNE 18
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YOU SHOULD KNOW MORE ABOUT YOUR OWN COUNTRY

Books and maps are instructive but complete knowledge comes from seeing. ¶Education and pleasure should be combined in vacation trips. ¶This is possible if you go to the North Pacific Coast Country via the Northern Pacific Ry. It takes you through seven of the most beautiful and resourceful states in the Union.

Yellowstone Park the original and greatest national park is near the main line. Stops are permitted on through tickets.

Three mountain ranges are crossed and a great variety of unequalled scenery is presented to the traveler under conditions which make for the greatest enjoyment and satisfaction.

The wonderful record of development in the country traversed by the Northern Pacific Ry. during the past ten years is but a beginning of a greater future of which you should be informed even if you cannot participate in it.

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These Are but Two of the Bright Stars in a Generous and Priceless Vaudeville Bill.

A rattling good vaudeville bill, so packed with stars that its manager can afford to treat New York contemptuously as a one-night stand, while the manager does not live who could afford to pay its potential salary roll—this is the Friars Frolic which was revealed for the first time last evening to as large a portion of the public as could crowd its way into the New Amsterdam Theatre. Frank Tinney in his own complexion and Louis Mann in black-face, Albert Spalding with his violin, Irving Berlin in high favor, and the Colliers, (père et fils,) to say nothing of George M. Cohan—these were but a few of the favorites who joined in the revels and kept the big house rocking with laughter.

If it gives the Friars a peculiar pleasure to feel that they have given an entertainment immeasurably more amusing than the rival Lambs Gambol of recent memory, then there is no earthly reason why each and every one of them should not be going about their work today grinning from ear to ear. The Frolic was an enormous success, and it is sad that its stay had to be so brief. After last night's performance a special train of laughter set forth to tour such neighboring cities as Providence, Atlantic City, St. Louis, and the like.

There is scarcely room in a mere newspaper column to mention all the experts who had some place in last evening's entertainment. A morning-after account can report only the doings of Cohan and a few of the others, with the emphasis all on Cohan, for he seems to be the light as well as the Abbott of the Friars. In a fortnight or less (between plays, probably) he arranged and staged the frolic, inserting his own little jokes here and there, making fun of himself at odd moments, arranging an affecting reconciliation with his former co-star, Mr. Collier, and generally flavoring the whole program with something of his imperishable ginger.

As an endman in the minstrel show, he came on in the conventional black, announced by his own father, with a charmingly symmetrical arrangement whereby Mr. Collier was announced by his own son. Thinly disguised as a Villista, he did his old time dance, and for good measure threw in an unpremeditated fall. He let Willie Collier tell how the whole Cohan & Harris office force had rushed out to the preparedness parade and besought the marchers all carrying American flags to use Cohan's name as they marched, even if they were determined to "steal his stuff" without credit.

"A lie never passed George Cohan's lips," said James J. Corbett, with a catch in his voice.

"Huh!" said Tinney, very scornful, "I know why, I do. It's because, now, he talks through his nose."

And so on and so on. The genius of the Friars was so busy he hardly had time to do himself proud with his own minstrel sketch which sounded a little as though he had written it on the back of an envelope during rehearsals. He was so pre-eminently the star of the Frolic that his picture by Friar Harrison Fisher looked forth jauntily from the cover of the program.

This sounds much as though Cohan were everything. He was not—not by a long shot. There was Irving Berlin, for instance, who set nine blushing composers (himself included) to playing an accusing song which had the Mendelssohn "Spring Song" for its recurrent accompaniment and which was made up of bars of popular airs suspiciously like that much rifled melody. Mr. Berlin also did a song and dance with the sprightly Harry Carroll, and quite electrified the audience with the talent in his feet.

There was Albert Spalding who played as one number a charming study in negro melody of his own composition. There was Will Rogers with his rope unaccountably absent save for a tangle of clothes-line which he never did get straightened out in time. There was George Primrose doing his old-time steps. There was Tinny quite at his best and proving in the final number that he did not need the blackface to set them all a-laughing. He doesn't need burnt cork, he doesn't. His jokes went big long before burnt cork was ever invented, they did.

There was Louis Mann, coming on at the last as the mysterious guest of honor, William Shakespeare, no less, pleading with George Cohan to call him Bill and urging as his credentials for admission to the Friars that he never bore the time o' day upon his wrist. Sidney as Villa, Neil O'Brien as Bert Williams, or something to that general effect, and so on and so on. There really is no telling all the fun there was in the Friars' Frolic.

To Auction "Follies" Seats.

The date for the first performance of the new Ziegfeld "Follies" has been set for Monday night, June 12, at the New Amsterdam Theatre. For the first time in the history of the Summer revue the seats for the opening performance will be sold at auction. This will take place next Thursday afternoon at the New Amsterdam. Preliminary performances will be given in Atlantic City.

SHAKESPEARE AN APOSTLE.

Frederick Warde Tells Actors That He Was a Great Christian.

Two hundred members of the Actors' Church Alliance attended a special service yesterday in memory of Shakespeare at St. Thomas' Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Frederick Warde made an address on "Shakespeare an Apostle of Christ," in which he said:

"Shakespeare was an actor, a poet, and a writer of plays. I doubt if there ever was or ever will be a greater apostle of Christianity than he—a writer of practical, sound Christianity that still lives and will continue to live.

"The words Christ and God appear no less than 820 times in Shakespeare's works. There is some controversy as to his faith, but it is my opinion that he lived and died a Protestant Christian."

The alliance will give a reception to George Arliss next Friday evening at the Hotel Majestic.

Society of Friends Denounces War.

The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends had its first session yesterday in the Meeting House, 221 East Fifteenth Street. Dr. O. Edward Janney of Baltimore denounced military preparedness as tending to promote what he termed "a Christless Christianity." He declared that it could have no good effect on the world. In speaking of the condition of brethren in England Dr. Janney said that Friends were being imprisoned and otherwise persecuted for adherence to their principles in regard to war.

TESTS A NEW "GASOLINE."

Edison's Man Finds Mysterious Mixture Put In Water Was Acetone.

Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, Chief Engineer for Thomas A. Edison and himself an inventor, declared last night that his own experience in the matter of motor fuel substitutes was such that he was inclined to be rather skeptical of "green gasoline," the cent-a-gallon substitute for real gasoline, a discovery of Louis Enricht of Farmingdale, L. I., which was erroneously reported to have been bought by the Maxim Munitions Corporation Company.

"Here is the story of an inventor I repeated to Hudson Maxim when he asked me what I thought of the whole thing," said Dr. Hutchison. "I received a message asking me to get over to the navy yard in Brooklyn as fast as I could to see a new invention which was going to revolutionize the whole theory of gasoline motor fuel. It seems that a man had made a discovery, persuaded Washington to allow him to try it out in the navy yard, and it was the day of the experiment.

"When I got to Brooklyn I found a little group of naval officers and a few engineers gathered about to watch a civilian undertake to run a gasoline engine with a mixture which he said was plain water and a certain simple chemical.

"Every precaution was taken to guard against any sort of fraud. The man took about two gallons of pure water, then poured in a tube of his 'discovery,' put the mixture in the engine, cranked up and away she went. I tell you it got all of our goats to see the wheel spin and hear the exhaust, realizing it was nothing but water which was presumably burning in the cylinders.

"I went that night so much interested that I set to work in my own laboratory to see if I could get any idea of just what I had witnessed that day. I had smelled the exhaust to be sure that the engine was not burning gasoline, and that gave me the idea that an acetylene solution must have been used."

Dr. Hutchison then told how he had rigged up a contrivance from an automobile gas lighting tank. He found that by using acetone to take up the acetylene and then dissolving the acetone in water he had a mixture which he believed would do. The next day he went back to the Navy Yard, poured his solution into some water and put it into the same engine. It started with the first cranking and went just as it had on the previous day.

"You see," said Dr. Hutchison, "the water in each case was merely the vehicle to get the explosive into the cylinders. There was nothing taken from it or added. It was as if a man took the ashes from his furnace and saturated them with oil. They would burn, but then the ashes would be left as before, and unless you put in some more oil you could not get another fire out of them."

Dr. Hutchinson was asked if what he had discovered was not a substitute for gasoline.

"Why, yes," he said; "so is picric acid, for that matter, but you should have seen those cylinders when our experiment was over. The engine was corroded and in an awful shape. It was quite a while before they could get her into shape to try another experiment. The 'inventor' I never heard of again."

Hudson Maxim, President of the Hudson Munitions Corporation, said that his company had only an option on the "green gasoline" discovery of Louis Enricht, and would not buy all rights until the matter was thoroughly investigated. Dr. Maxim expressed himself as somewhat dubious of the outcome of the discovery.

"I never saw any of this substitute for gasoline," said Dr. Maxim, "and the reports that I myself examined it are absolutely false. Why, I have not even met Enricht."

FIGHTS IN 'REGGIE MIXES IN.'

Douglas Fairbanks Slugs His Way to the Altar in Movie Thriller.

When it is asserted that "Reggie Mixes In" is the title of the new movie shown yesterday at the Rialto it is almost redundant to say that Douglas Fairbanks is the hero of the picture. For who but Mr. Fairbanks could mix in with the name of Reggie and get away with it?

Reggie is a rich young man who tires of life in his set and starts out in search of a thrill. He finds it in the badlands of the city in which he lives in the form of a gang feud. His affection for a cabaret dancer he meets on one of his slumming parties wins the enmity of the gang, whose leader is also in love with the girl, and then Reggie mixes in.

At first they tackle him single-handed, and Reels 2 and 3 consist mainly of encounters between the athletic Mr. Fairbanks and his assailants. There is never any question about who will win these combats; both the fact that he is the hero of the tale and his well-known prowess in the manly art of self-defense combine to make it a foregone conclusion that the other fellow will be mowing the lamp in the right background while Mr. Fairbanks walks off the lower left-hand corner of the screen smiling that priceless (for cinematic purposes) smile.

His method is infinitely varied. Sometimes he catches them swiftly around the back of the neck and whips them over his shoulder, and again a stiff jab to the jaw does the work, but always they go down in a most lifelike manner. Once when he sees a gangster coming down a passageway to get him he dodges back around the corner, darts up the wall of a building like a fly, and hangs suspended above the door till his prey comes beneath him, when he pounces upon him with the swiftness and fury of a tiger.

But these are only preliminary bouts compared with the big punch of the picture. The gang leader challenges him to look himself in a room with him with the understanding that the one who comes out wins the girl. It is quite probable that if there were many more like Mr. Fairbanks in the movies the Boxing Commission would be made film censors and the sporting department sent to write about them. Never was such a fight seen on the screen. The audience fairly gasped at some of the falls, which were not confined to the star's opponent, for Fairbanks himself took his share of the drubbing, although his share was naturally not as large. When it was all over Fairbanks was just able to stagger out of the room, which may have been acting, but more probably was not.

The girl, who, of course, turned out to be a member of a fine old fallen family, married the society boxer after he had put her to the movie test of promising to marry him though ignorant of his wealth. Bessie Love acted the girl's rôle. Miss Love has some skill to commend her as a movie actress, but she should learn that panting in a close-up doesn't resemble deep emotion.

Blanche Sweet was another to trip across the screen yesterday. She appeared in a picture at the Strand called "The Thousand-Dollar Husband." Unfortunately, Miss Sweet hasn't any athletic tricks, or she might have made a picture diverting as did Mr. Fairbanks. The story is as absurd as that of "Reggie Mixes In," though no more so, but Miss Sweet's personality is not as vivid as Mr. Fairbanks's. Daniel Frohman said not long ago that ideas for plots were so scarce that more and more the directors would have to depend upon the star's personality. The truth of Mr. Frohman's observation grows more startlingly apparent the more one sees of the photoplay of the moment. Miss Sweet lives up to her name and has a nice sense of humor that convinces one that she, too, knows how bad the things they make her act are.

Marguerite Snow in "Her Great Triumph" was the offering at the Broadway. "The Spider and the Fly," with Robert B. Mantell and Genevieve Hamper as the stars, was shown at the Academy of Music. De Wolf Hopper in "Mr. Goode, Samaritan" will be shown at the Eighty-first Street Theatre today.

Cardinal Visits His Old Church.

Cardinal Farley, who about twenty years ago was pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in New Brighton, visited the church yesterday and confirmed a large class of boys and girls. He stayed overnight at the rectory as the guest of Mgr. Charles A. Cassidy, the pastor. Members of the Holy Name Society and a fife and drum corps of the church met the Cardinal at St. George's Ferry and escorted him to the church, where about 1,000 school children sang hymns before the confirmation.

MACKAYE'S MASQUE SEEN FROM ABOVE

Superb Panorama Unfolded Before Those in the Light Tower of the Stadium.

CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT NOTED

There Is a Good Fellowship at "Caliban" That Augurs Well for the Masques to Come.

The most expensive seats at the open-air theatre into which, for a time now, the great stadium at City College has been converted may be the most comfortable, but they are by no means the most advantageous for a good view of "Caliban," the beautiful pageant now entering there upon its second week. A finer survey is afforded those who sit higher in the amphitheatre and the most impressive view of all rewards those lucky few who, by some hocus-pocus, can gain admission to the highest point in the stadium. This is the tower to the south whence the genii of the lamps direct the shifting, many-colored lights in their play across the bowl. Here you see the whole masque in superb panorama and your view embraces not only the hundreds upon hundreds of players, but also the thousands upon thousands of spectators, themselves an essential and important part of the masque to any one sensitive to its deepest values.

The white temple of Miranda seems serene and remote, the voices of the players come faint but clear if the wind is right and the people in the multitudinous interludes look like tiny puppets in some mighty game. It is Ordynski who plays the game. He guides the groups like an unruffled player at such a chessboard as Alice found on the other side of the looking-glass. Sometimes his orders travel a block or so by telephone, sometimes they go to the men near him in gently-spoken but heathenish-sounding directions like "Dim that spot on Ariel's spirits!" or "A little more blue for the Roman orgy!"

Ordynski's view embraces in one picture the huge densely-packed bowl, the spreading yellow sands, the distant stage and the gay, unending processions. It is such a panorama as enforces what is most satisfying in the masque, its communal value and its beauty as sheer pageantry.

For all the spectators, no matter where seated, these values are increasingly apparent as "Caliban" grows in grace with the nightly correction of some of the defects which came in for criticism after the first public performance. The visual beauty of the pageant was universally recognized, but it was pointed out that the masque had been revealed somewhat before its due time, that it was overlong, too sluggish in movement and needlessly undramatic in many of its episodes. The last point still holds, the others hold no longer. The pace has been quickened and many passages have been ruthlessly cut from Mr. Mackaye's fine text. The disposition to emphasize these points unduly may be traced to an imperfect understanding of the great adventure, perhaps to a tendency to think of the masque's first public performance in terms of a Broadway première.

But in a community masque, to the extent that it is a community masque, there is no real dividing line between the final dress rehearsal and the first performance just as there is none between the audience and the participants. The participants are often part of the audience, the audience is always part of the masque. How actual is the disappearance of these lines you see better when you realize the masque is an amateur neighborhood festival, magnified hundreds of times, but in the process divested not at all of the informal, holiday, essentially friendly spirit of such an undertaking.

Presumably one of the reasons for holding the masque at all was the fun and education it gave the scarcely negligible fraction of the city's people—the 1,500 participants. No full rehearsal of any part was held without an audience of 1,000 and more, no present audience is without its thousands who have some personal interest in and good will toward the enterprise. This is not as true of "Caliban" as it was of the St. Louis Masque where a far larger proportion of the citizenry took active part; but, if it is not as true of "Caliban," the fault lies not in the masque but in the city. And apparently it is true enough to give the undertaking the vitalizing community spirit which augurs well for the masques now pretty sure to be given in the Mays to come.

This spirit was delightfully in evidence Saturday night when the disheartening showers came with the evening half spent. Fully half the audience, scorning shelter, stayed in their seats and applauded with redoubled vigor the undaunted players who tripped unconcerned across the rain-swept yellow sands. It is always delightfully in evidence in that great, populous area which may be called "back-stage." Here all is bustling jollity and enthusiasm. Boys and girls can be seen stealing surreptitious dances, there is a polyglot hum of voices, the breathless, invaluable and consciously important boy scouts run hither and thither on their errands while the great folk of the stage jostle with the rest. Drew and Mantell, each accustomed to the all-important rôle, seem to relish their bits. Each accustomed to the star dressing room, they amicably share a rude, rough-board cubby and while away the waits by twitting Howard Kyle (when he comes across the field with a score of pretty maidens in his train,) by reminding him that his last rôle was the Mormon Prophet in "Polygamy."

The all pervasiveness of this spirit is regarded as fine promise for the masques to come, masques which will doubtless profit much by the mistakes of this one. It is regrettable, for instance, that the dramatic moments, the frank appeal to the emotions, are so few. There is one stirring moment when the tumultuous, purple-lit decadents of Caligula's Rome swarm over the temple steps only to be stilled suddenly by the sign of the cross raised against the night sky and by the vision of Saint Agnes, who appears in all-conquering serenity while the riotous sounds die down before the sweet-singing of a Gregorian chant by the choirs invisible. This moment is electrical. There may be another tomorrow night, when, in the finale, Anna Case sings "The Star Spangled Banner." But there are two few like it, too few thrills.

Yet, after all, the biggest thrill of all is inseparable from the very presence of 18,000 rapt spectators. There is intrinsic, fundamental beauty in the very size of the adventure, a heightened enjoyment in the consciousness that you are one of this enormous audience, a democrat's delight, a pleasure for any one who any day can get more of a thrill in looking at a crowd than in looking at a King.

BERLIN WANTS ORDYNSKI.

Max Reinhardt Offers Him Management of German Theatre.

Richard Ordynski, who staged the community masque "Caliban," has received through the American Embassy in Berlin an offer from Max Reinhardt to return to Berlin and become general artistic and business manager of a new theatre.

The theatre will be devoted to pantomime and ballet, and the foremost musicians and artists of Germany are going to contribute to it. Mr. Reinhardt also wants Mr. Ordynski to make some dramatic productions in his theatres. Mr. Ordynski has replied that he plans to remain in this country to devote his talents to the American stage.

THE WAR.

Readers of The New York Times, while on their vacation, must keep informed on the progress of events in Europe. It is desirable, in order to avoid delay in delivery, to order The Times to be sent to your country address either from your newsdealer or direct from Publication Office, Daily and Sunday, 75c. a month. Daily only, 50c. a month. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

AGAR REVIEWS LIFE OF J. W. ALEXANDER

Prominent Men Attend Memorial to Artist Who Died a Year Ago.

DREW SPEAKS FOR DRAMA

Dr. John H. Finley and Cass Gilbert Tell of the Message of Art His Whole Life Carried.

More than 500 persons prominent in art, business and society attended the memorial meeting held last night in the Vanderbilt Gallery, Fine Arts Building, as a tribute to the memory of John W. Alexander, the artist. The meeting was under the auspices of the Fine Arts Federation of New York, and delegates from the sixteen societies affiliated with the federation and also representatives from literary, musical, civic and philanthropic organizations were present. Among those who attended were J. Pierpont Morgan, George F. Baker, and Joseph H. Choate.

State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley spoke for the schools; John Drew, as President of The Players, represented the Drama, and Cass Gilbert was spokesman for the Arts. The principal address was made by John G. Agar, President of the National Arts Club.

In a resolution, Edwin H. Blashfield, President of the Fine Arts Federation, announced that a bronze tablet bearing the picture of Mr. Alexander would be placed temporarily in the room of the National Academy of Design in the Fine Arts Building, and later would be incorporated in the façade of the projected United Arts Societies' Building. Mr. Blashfield also stated that a photographic collection of Mr. Alexander's works would be made to be used as a traveling exhibit to be sent from town to town throughout the country.

Mr. Agar in his address told of the hardships that Mr. Alexander suffered when a boy, in Pittsburgh, and related how, at the age of 17, he had come to New York and secured a place as office boy in the art department of Harper Brothers. He followed Mr. Alexander's career in Paris to Munich, and then back to Paris, where in the 1893 Spring exhibit of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, the young artist had obtained his first success. In what was really an intimate biography Mr. Agar recounted Mr. Alexander's aspirations, work, and character down to the day of his death a year ago yesterday.

Dr. Finley's speech was filled with personal recollections, and he, too, alluded to the vicissitudes that beset Mr. Alexander in his youth in Pittsburgh. Dr. Finley told how he once rode in a train through the outskirts of Pittsburgh, and had remarked on the din and glare that came from the foundries. Suddenly, clear and sweet above the blended noises, Dr. Finley heard the chime of a church bell, that carried its message through all the confusion of sound to the hearts of the people. There came to his mind, Dr. Finley went on, thoughts of John W. Alexander, and he mused how the artist, like the bell, carried his message of art over all obstacles to the hearts of the people.

"John W. Alexander brought to the stage a remarkable faculty for decorative harmony," said John Drew. "He sought to create beauty and he succeeded, and for that reason, aside from personal ones, I wish to pay tribute to his memory for The Players as a friend of the stage. In connection with his work for the stage I have recognized the central virtue of John W. Alexander's work. It is the virtue of good taste."

Mr. Alexander's work to further the teaching of art in the public schools was told of by Cass Gilbert.

"On behalf of the arts there is nothing that I can say that will add honor or glory to such a great soul," Mr. Gilbert said. "He was a great man and he had all the personal qualities that go with greatness."

Between the speeches a musical program, arranged by the MacDowell Club, was rendered. A chorus of thirty-five selected voices from the Schola Cantorum sang under the conductorship of Kurt Schindler, and the Salzedo Harp Ensemble played selections from the compositions of Massenet, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Hasselmans.

Among the art patrons at the meeting were Cleveland H. Dodge, Isaac N. Seligman, Adolph Lewisohn, Otto Kahn, John D. Archbold, Archer M. Huntington, Charles Lanier, James Speyer, Mortimer L. Schiff, and Herbert L. Satterlee. Those on the platform included J. Alden Weir, Richard Howland Hunt, Daniel Chester French, Howard Mansfield, Frank K. Sturgis, Grosvenor Atterbury, and thirty others.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sir Herbert Tree will bring his Shakespearean festival at the New Amsterdam to a close on Saturday night. John Harwood, who played the butler in "Grumpy" and was also Cyril Maude's stage manager, will play the role of the host of the Garter Inn this week.

A chorus of thirty-five women will sing special music written by Victor L. Shirtzinger for Thomas H. Ince's film, "Civilization," which will be exhibited at the Criterion on Friday.

Mabel and Dan Ford are the latest additions to the cast of "The Passing Show of 1916," which will be produced at the Winter Garden next month.

A brides' matinee of "Katinka," to which any bride, present or near, will be admitted free, will be given on Wednesday at the Lyric.

A corporation capitalized at $100,000 under the laws of Delaware has been formed to produce motion pictures with Alice Lindahl as the star. Miss Lindahl will succeed Margaret Anglin in the rôle of Mrs. Arbuthnot in "A Woman of No Importance" at the Fulton tonight.

Willard Mack will substitute "A Double Exposure" for "An Eye for an Eye" on the bill at the New Brighton this week.

William Raymond will replace Henry C. Mortimer in the rôle of David Jordan in "Erstwhile Susan" at the Gaiety tonight.

Rossika and Yansci Dolly will return to the Ziegfeld "Midnight Frolic" above the New Amsterdam for a brief engagement, beginning next Monday night.

Thomas Dixon's "The Fall of a Nation," the story on which his new picture is based, has been published and will be placed on sale today by D. Appleton & Co.

The cast that will present Stuart Walker's "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil" in his Portmanteau Theatre at the Seventh Regiment Armory tonight will include Nancy Winston, Judith Lowry, Gregory Kelly, Mo-Kay Morris, Edgar Stehli, William Farrell, Harrie Fumade, and Mr. Walker.

There's *something* about them you'll like.

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WESTCHESTER DARK WHILE STORM RAGES

Trolley Lines and Railways Put Out of Service and Lights All Out Except in Yonkers.

Westchester County, outside of Yonkers, was in darkness for forty minutes last night as the result of an electrical storm which swept down the Hudson Valley and spent most of its force before it got to New York.

The lightning affected the signal system on the New York Central, between New York and Croton, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford, between New York and Stamford. The electric signalling system on both roads was practically out of service several times, and all trains had to halt or proceed cautiously. Scores of trains were delayed from three to ten minutes. Although the fuses in the signal system were melted on both lines the power currents were not affected. On the New York Central between New York and Croton many stations were dark for an hour. At the offices of both railroads it was said at midnight that the service had been restored.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock when the full strength of the storm hit Westchester County. At 9:20 o'clock the lights began to go and in five minutes almost the entire county was in darkness. Much of Westchester depends upon the Westchester Lighting Company for current and the plant was seriously disarranged. It was said at the main offices of the company in Mt. Vernon that the trouble was all outside the powerhouse. It was said at the superintendent's office that every light in the system was out for forty minutes. The service was restored at 10:07 o'clock. From 8:30 to 10 o'clock many trolley lines were put out of use and service was delayed on others. The rain in some parts of the county was heavy.

Thousands of excursionists returning to the city from Westchester points were caught in the storm and forced to wait in dark stations.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was talking at a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society at Pocantico Hills when the lights went out. Mr. Rockefeller reassured his audience, saying:

"Sit still, they will be on in a minute."

And they were, but not for long. Just as the Rev. J. Homer Nelson announced that the collection would be taken up, the lights went out again. Someone had an electric lantern and the collection was taken up with a spotlight upon each contributor.

Mr. Rockefeller read "Ian Maclaren's" sermon on "The Prodigal Son." He told of having heard it delivered by Dr. Watson, and said it had always been an inspiration to him. Before the meeting Mr. Rockefeller's daughter distributed hymnbooks.

The only part of New York City to lose its light was City Island, which gets its current from the Westchester Lighting Company. In the height of the storm the lights on City Island were out about ten minutes.

The storm had little force when it reached New York. There were only a few severe discharges of thunder, and at the United States Weather Bureau it was said that the storm in New York City was not worth noticing, only .14 inch of rain having fallen.

Sag Harbor experienced a severe storm last night, when a veritable cloudburst caused much damage, putting the town in darkness and blowing down trees and wires. It is believed that a bolt of lightning struck the power house of the Sag Harbor Electric Light and Power Company, or in some manner caused an engine in the plant to explode, plunging the village in darkness. Word was sent to Southampton and lighting current obtained as soon as possible.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42 ST. Evs. at 8:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:20. SIR HERBERT TREE'S Last Week of the Very Merry Wives of Windsor. HENRIETTA CROSMAN | CONSTANCE COLLIER | LYN HARDING and TREE as Falstaff. Regular Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC. NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, Spec'l THURSDAY, JUNE 1st, AT 4 P. M. Auction Sale of Seats for Premiere 10th Anniversary Production ZIEGFELD FOLLIES.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 9 TIMES. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL. Extra Matinee TOMORROW.

THE FALL OF A NATION. THE DIXON-HERBERT MUSICAL SPECTACLE. LIBERTY THEATRE. JUNE 6. SEATS TO-DAY 9 A.M.

Mitzi in "Pom-Pom" Geo. M. Cohan's THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Dacoration Day Mat. Tomorrow. Reg. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. Evs. 8:25. Mats. 2:30.

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:20. HOLIDAY MATINEE TOMORROW. Mrs. Fiske In a deliciously humorous comedy about the Pennsylvania Dutch. ERSTWHILE SUSAN.

FULTON WEST 46th ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat. SPECIAL HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW. HOLBROOK BLINN A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW. The Cinderella Man.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW. JOHN BARRYMORE in JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE. JUSTICE.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. PHONE 221 BRYANT. MATS. THIS WEEK, TOM'W & SAT., 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH THE GREAT LOVER.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

The Friars Frolic

last night at the NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE was a NOTEWORTHY PERFORMANCE. The Friars thank all those who attended, also the friends whose efforts contributed to its TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

CRITERION B'WAY at 44TH ST. NEXT FRI. EVE. SEATS WED. CIVILIZATION

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW, 2:20. The Boomerang.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Mats. Tomorrow (Tues.) & Sat. at 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomor'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A LAUGH EVERY 30 SECONDS. FAIR AND WARMER. EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 307 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1916.

PEACE WITH JUSTICE.

The mind and heart of the country will give assenting response to President WILSON'S averment that at the end of the war "We shall be as much "concerned as the nations at war to "see peace assume an aspect of per-"manence, give promise of days from "which the anxiety of uncertainty "shall be lifted, bring some assurance "that peace and war shall always "hereafter be reckoned a part of the "common interest of mankind." In "the common interest of mankind," logically, inevitably, if the principle of common interest be accepted, there must be joint action by all in support of the concern of all. Mr. WILSON proposes the plan:

> A universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world, and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence.

Pacifists and militarists, big army men and little army men, peace leaguers and security leaguers, can accept it, laud and embrace it. The plan is not new. It is the world police plan stated in the President's words. It has been advocated by the two living ex-Presidents. Nobody but an avowed advocate of blood and carnage could oppose it, save on the grounds of impracticability. Would it not be as well to leave that question open until an attempt to bring the nations together in universal association has failed? All social compacts involve the surrender of some rights of the individual. Privilege of one is relinquished as the price of benefit for all. In our case the surrender is tradition, an unbroken policy coeval with the Republic. Treaties of offense and defense we have never made, "entangling alliances" we have eschewed. From the "primary interests" of Europe we have held aloof. The day of exclusiveness is past, said Mr. MCKINLEY. So is the day of isolation. "Today we cannot retain the old isolation if we would," said President LOWELL at the banquet of the League to Enforce Peace where Mr. WILSON delivered his brief and memorable address. "We are not mere disconnected lookers-on," said President WILSON, "our own rights as a nation, the lib-"erties, the privileges, and the prop-"erty of our people have been pro-"foundly affected." Shall we uphold a position still valid only in its older, limited sense, but unrelated to this modern need, and let that shut us out of a universal association of the nations for peace? One purpose of the association would be "to maintain "the inviolate security of the highway "of the seas." Of late that security has been very far from inviolate, and we have been brought near to the whirlpool of war in our effort to defend our rights. Should we let the shadowy fear of an entangling alliance restrain us from joining in the work of erecting safeguards against a renewal of the peril?

Then there is the Monroe Doctrine. Could we join the "universal association" to prevent war "begun either "contrary to treaty covenants or with-"out warning," yet reserve half the world for our exclusive jurisdiction? It is a matter for no hasty judgment; it must be warily deliberated. But our own self-denying ordinance makes the question in a large part academic. "There is nothing the United States "wants for itself that any other na-"tion has," said the President. War without warning is not our habit, aggression is contrary to our interests and practice. There is not the slightest probability that in any New World dispute to which we were a party we should bear ourselves so arrogantly as to invite the interference of the league of nations. The Monroe Doctrine is among our priceless historic possessions, it is applicable "to every stage of our national existence." There will be no abrogation, but we should be incapable of setting it up as a shield for ourselves in the perpetration of an injustice.

The Holy Alliance was formed for the protection of endangered thrones, to bolster up the doctrine of the divine right of kings. So it very naturally involved a pledge of mutual help against revolution. Domestic uprisings would lie outside the sphere of the league of nations for peace. It is fundamental, says the President, that "every people has a right to choose "the sovereignty under which they "shall live." Strife between nations, not civil disturbances, would be the concern of the league. Mr. WILSON with wisdom and dignity puts aside the ill-judged counsel of those who would have him take some initiative for immediate peace in Europe. We desire, he says, "such a settlement "with regard to their own immediate "interests as the belligerents may "agree upon." We are not a party to the present quarrel, our interest is "in peace and its future guarantees." The assurance of permanent peace is, indeed, of great interest and we should be invoking peril for ourselves should we seek by officious and untimely tenders of service to bring about a peace on terms wholly within themselves the seeds of future wars. "The leading statesmen of most of the great "nations"—the President's choice of words is significant—have by repeated utterances made it plain that "the "principle of public right must hence-"forth take precedence over the indi-"vidual interests of particular na-"tions," and that right must prevail against selfish aggression. War in Europe will become a remote contingency if peace be made on such conditions. The war has disclosed a great moral necessity and has "set forward "the thinking of the statesmen by a "whole age." So says Mr. WILSON. The address he delivered on Saturday evening bears high testimony to that advance in thought.

THE BOARD OF STRATEGY.

That paragraph of the Naval bill now before the House of Representatives which bestows the rank and title of Admiral on the Chief of Naval Operations, while he serves in that capacity, and provides for the assignment to his assistance of not fewer than fifteen officers of and above the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the navy or Major in the Marine Corps, creates a Board of Strategy, a veritable General Staff, the need of which has long been recognized. For the first time in our naval history, strategy is now recognized, as marine engineering, navigation, construction, and ordnance have always been recognized, as a distinct branch of the service. The report of Chairman PADGETT clearly explains the purport of the provision, which is identical, in all essential features, with that proposed by Admiral FISKE, as Aid for Operations in 1914 and stricken from the bill before it was passed. The Chief of Operations and his staff will prepare detailed plans for use in the naval defense of the country. They will devote themselves continuously to the study of all branches of this most important subject, of all forms of naval development, to tactics and the logistic aspects of strategy. They will perfect an organization for the supply of matériel and the training of personnel. In their study of mobilization they will keep up to date with strategical problems and tactical exercises involving battleships, auxiliaries, submarines, and aircraft.

Emphasis is placed, alike in the bill and the Chairman's report, on the fact that the civilian Secretary of the Navy will retain absolute control over the Chief of Operations. That, of course, is in accordance with our traditions, which nobody desires to discard. But it is reasonable to suppose that the Secretaries of the Navy hereafter will come to regard the head of the strategical department as of equal importance with the bureau chiefs. His authority, as Mr. PADGETT points out, will hereafter be the same as that of the bureau chiefs. The Naval Committee is of the opinion that "with such an organization to "handle the matériel and personnel "of our navy real preparedness for "the defense of the country will be "very materially increased." That is not to be doubted. Yet it is not unlikely that an attempt will be made to strike the provision from the bill before it is passed. The mere fact that it is designed to improve the efficiency of the navy will arouse the resentment of the pacifists.

THE STRIKE VS. THE PROTOCOL.

A spirit of strife and unrest is at work among the manufacturers and the unions in the garment industry. Of late both sides have shown a lamentable disposition to treat as "scraps of paper" the protocols, or trade agreements, by which they have bound themselves to a peaceful settlement of disputes. The refusal a month ago of the manufacturers in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry to accept a decision of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation has overturned the agreement in that industry and has resulted in a strike and lockout affecting 60,000 workers. Now a similar situation has developed in the men's clothing industry, and a strike and lockout of even larger proportions are threatened. Dr. MAGNES, Dr. MOSKOWITZ, and Mr. CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER, composing the Board of Moderators in the men's garment trade, have resigned from their duties because of the failure of the union to carry out the terms of its agreement, which called for a return to work of all strikers pending the settlement of the present dispute. The resignation of the board removes the only means for peaceful bargaining and leaves no alternative but war. Unless the union can be persuaded to abide by its written pledge some 70,000 new workers are likely to be thrown out of employment.

Prior to 1910 the garment industry was frequently disturbed by strikes of long duration, involving loss and suffering to workers and employers alike. In that and in the following years peace protocols were adopted in all branches of the men's and the women's garment trades. The protocol was hailed as a new instrument of industrial progress, and its success in preserving peace gave rise to the hope that eventually it would displace entirely the use of force in the settlement of disputes between unions and employers. Now the whole fabric of industrial arbitration which has been so carefully and laboriously reared in the garment industry is in danger of destruction. Some of the unions and some of the manufacturers are evidently under the influence of narrow and reactionary leaders. Must a new period of industrial war teach them the futility and wastefulness of strikes and lockouts?

RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP.

The present campaign of the American Red Cross is not to secure money for any specific relief operation, but to extend its membership. Money for relief is always forthcoming, and in large sums, but the American Red Cross has had a very limited membership, probably because, until lately, no well-organized effort has been made throughout the country to enable people to comprehend the significance of Red Cross membership. Until lately the roster of the American Red Cross has been limited to 27,000 names, while the Japanese Red Cross has 1,800,000 members. There is no reason why the American Red Cross should not have a million members or more. Efforts are now making to increase the membership in the Atlantic Division, including New York, to 100,000.

It is natural that the Red Cross should be associated in the public mind at this moment with its noble work for the sufferers in the European war, but it is not on that ground that the appeal for new members is made. The American Red Cross exists primarily for the relief of suffering in this country. Its upbuilding is to be regarded as a practical part of the great national movement for preparedness. It was incorporated by act of Congress, works under Government supervision, and while there is no Government appropriation for its support, its annual report is submitted to the Secretary of War. In case of war it must give aid promptly to the land and naval forces. To this end it keeps under enlistment forces of physicians and nurses and auxiliary workers. Its machinery for service in war, or in the case of great disasters, is always ready, its organization is complete. There is no need to recount the great work it has accomplished. But it has not generally been realized that any man or woman can be a member of the Red Cross, that the invitation to enroll is extended to all, and that any one who joins it becomes thereby an active worker for the good of his country. All have opportunities for service, and the cost of membership is small. For $1 yearly one may become a worker in this honorable and useful institution, all the running expenses of which are paid out of the interest on its endowment fund, and thus render personal service in the cause of national preparedness.

AN ANCIENT WAIL.

Judge GARY is an orthodox high-tariff Republican of the straitest sect. Protection has an almost religious sanctity in the eyes of the old-fashioned Republicans. The "tariff plank" of many a Republican platform rings like a hymn in his ears. The tariff is the linchpin of prosperity. It is the tariff that elevates wages and the American "standard of living." It is not a tax. It is a benevolent miracle. The manufacturer gets its benefits. The consumer doesn't pay it. So to speak, it pays itself. It keeps out the pauper labor of Europe, it fills the dinner pail automatically. It insures good times for everybody. Whereas, a "Democratic tariff" means industrial ruin. The "wheels of industry" revolve no more. The factories shut up. The protected workingman must go over the hill to the poorhouse.

So it would have been after the Underwood tariff, if the war had not interposed to remedy, in some sort, the destructive work of the Democratic "free traders." Judge GARY tells the mournful tale, accompanying it with doleful prophecy:

> From the time the present tariff laws came into force, in October, 1913, until some time after the war was started the effect upon our business was very bad. It was almost desperate with many. The prices of imported goods dumped into our markets, though not large in volume as to some items, were so low that we were compelled to put our prices down to about cost, and in some instances below. Many were operating at a loss. We were going from bad to worse. Except for the war orders wages would necessarily have been materially reduced, and even then many employers would have had to suspend. We know by sad experience that unless our tariff laws are changed so as to protect our business and place us on a parity with our foreign competitors, the large majority of producers will suffer, that business will be depressed, that the number of idle mills and cars and men will be increased, and that wages will be lowered. We have seen these conditions before, and there is reason to fear that they may be worse than ever unless our tariff laws are improved.

Gravely, with perfect sincerity, Judge GARY, nourished on the sincere milk of protection doctrine, utters his lugubrious retrospect and prospect. Yet employment is universal, wages are high and ever mounting higher, all branches of trade and industry are thriving, plethoric with prosperity; the crops have not refused themselves the irony of being almost unexampledly and indecently fat under the wrong kind of tariff; American finance has taken a new and commanding international power; American commerce is establishing new relations and winning new markets; the American merchant marine is building itself up apace in spite of constrictive legislation; the downtrodden farmer can find no other cause of complaint than the price of gasoline; the pauper labor of Europe has not been coming over, and the labor unions and the Immigration bill will be keeping guard on the shore when it does come; all varieties of money-making effort are fortunate and richly rewarded; the essential sources of the general material well-being are domestic, not to be dried up by peace, which, however, must continue that well-being at least until the world at war has got here the materials for the prodigious work of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

To such a country, up to its neck in prosperity, which has every reason to expect long, fruitful years, which has gained confidence in its powers and capabilities, the Republican tariff-worshippers emit the ancient solemn patter about the indispensable tariff. They could not have chosen a time more unpropitious to their chant of woe. They move to laughter, not to fear. Why, the "protected industries" are themselves the contradiction of their thesis. They have reached an abounding success under the fatal "Democratic tariff." They are talking to a nation that has found itself, that has wakened to its energies and opportunities; that has grown beyond leading strings and stands solidly on its feet. If men of the highest business ability, the splendid growth and yield of whose enterprises are famous, still plead pitifully to be coddled by the Government, they are influenced by old habit and Republican superstition. These giant industries pretending to be helpless infants are a joke. The Republicans will find that harping on the tariff is a sheer futility.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Psychology of War in Germany.

A German's conclusions as to mental reactions to war as seen in Germany are translated from The Medical Weekly of Munich by The New York Medical Record and prove to be not less applicable probably to the other countries engaged in the great conflict. That fact is fairly good evidence of their scientific value.

The war, declares the writer of the article, has passed from the status of an expedition to that of an occupation, and there has been a corresponding progression in the "psyche" of the German population. At the beginning there was in all minds a sort of martial ecstasy. Now, this working on different temperaments has divided the population into two groups. The larger fraction has settled into a quiet determination or resolution to fight the war through to victory at whatever cost. The other fraction, composed of more "labile" folk—of those more subject to deterioration—have lapsed into a condition at best of mere resignation, an effect, presumably, of an initial overoptimism.

The present preponderance of the former class over the latter is what, in the opinion of the writer of the article, shows the Germans to be a people of the first order, and the extent of the difference marks the degree of their racial elevation.

As always, it is those not personally engaged in the war who are most clamorous for peace and who indulge in prophecies of disaster. The fighters, on the contrary, devote most of their attention to learning better the art of war, and for them the war becomes largely a series of adaptations to a new environment.

It is admitted in the article that the Germans are entering a third psychic development—one that has brought about a pacifist schism, but that, we are told, will ultimately pass into a period when everybody will become active for his own existence, and then will come solidarity. Just what this last statement means is not clear, and it seems contradictory to some of those preceding it. Perhaps that is the translator's fault, or, on the other hand, it may have been due to a somewhat belated realization on the part of the German psychologist that as a man of science he was admitting rather more than befitted him as a thorough-going patriot.

They Take and Will Not Give.

Comment made here on the Quaker mother who indignantly protested against the compulsion by a State law of her boys to undergo military training was admirably supplemented by one of our correspondents on Saturday. He called the angry mother's attention to the fact that, whatever may be her own views as to opposing evil by force, she is apparently quite content—since she is still living in New York—to have herself and her sons protected by people with opinions quite the opposite of hers.

Probably she and others like her would enjoy as little as the rest of us the conditions that would speedily follow in this city the abolition of the little police army, with its equipment of pistols and clubs and its trained ability to use both when necessary. The National Guard, too, with its rifles, has been of occasional use to her and her sons, both in the preventing and the suppressing of disorders that menaced her welfare and theirs. With a conscience so scrupulous, how is it that she has not already removed her family from a city and State where the basing of security on armed preparedness has always existed? The lessoning of schoolboys in the rudiments of soldierly arts and abilities will be here not a change of policy, but the logical and consistent carrying of an old one a little further.

An uncharitable critic, with some excuse, might charge this and other "conscientious objectors" to participation in military exercises with—well, with a far from admirable willingness to accept benefits while refusing to give or do anything toward bringing them about. That is, indeed, their attitude and position on analysis, but they are not consciously either as selfish or cowardly as they seem.

After all allowance, however, has been made for their illusions as to how the world is and for some time to come, at least, must be run, they remain a highly irritating set of people. One wonders if it ever occurred to the Quaker mother when she gratefully, because safely, crossed Broadway or Fifth Avenue after a traffic policeman had lifted his hand or blown his whistle, that if he were not able and ready to do more than that in case of need the present docility of chauffeurs, coachmen, and truck drivers would be for her dangerously conspicuous by its absence.

A Simple Antidote Suggested.

Deaths due to bichloride of mercury, accidentally taken, were frequent not long ago, and now, as nothing more is heard of them, that particular form of fatal carelessness must have been nearly cured. Whether the change is the result of stricter laws, or the stricter enforcement of old laws as to the sale of poisons, or to an increase of popular wisdom, or merely to the fact that a cycle of bichloride accidents ceased some time ago, to begin again when the laws of chance insist on it—that is a hard question.

Whatever the answer, the danger still exists, for people will use an antiseptic the only merit of which is its almost always excessive efficiency as a destroyer of cellular life. Therefore an announcement appearing in one of the recent weekly reports of the Cincinnati Board of Health is "important if true," and its truth is made likely by a sponsor as well reputed.

In effect, it is that, thanks to a discovery of Dr. J. H. WILMS of Cincinnati, sufferers from bichloride poisoning can usually be saved by the intravenous injection of calcium sulphide, grain for grain for the poison taken. The asserted specific is to be used as promptly as possible, of course, but even after forty-eight hours it has proved effective in some cases.

GETTING INTO CRAIG COLONY

Is It Overorganization That Makes Applications So Elusive?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the subject of the administration of private charities is occupying the public mind, it might not be amiss to make known the lamentable inefficiency of administration in at least one department of one of our public institutions. At least two months ago I wrote the Commissioner of Public Charities requesting a blank form of application to Craig Colony for Epileptics, stating that the case was urgent. That letter was ignored. On May 8 I wrote again and received a polite note of apology and the following information:

> The Craig Colony is a State institution, over which we exercise no jurisdiction, and we can merely refer you to the Superintendent, Dr. William Shanahan, * * * and suggest that you write him for the application form which you desire, and also for information regarding the procedure for placing persons in his institution.

Accordingly, on May 11, I wrote to Dr. Shanahan and received the following reply:

> Replying to your letter of May 11, I would refer you to A. M. Wilson, in charge of the Bureau of Social Investigations, corner of Pearl and Centre Streets, New York City, which sub-division of the New York Department of Charities has at hand our application forms, and through which office all applicants from New York must file their application forms. In order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the filling out of this form, I would suggest that you take up the entire matter with Mr. Wilson.
>
> WM. T. SHANAHAN,
> Medical Supt.

Again I patiently obeyed and wrote Mr. Wilson, but was compelled to write a second letter before receiving any acknowledgment, when, to my amazement, I received the following reply:

> Unfortunately we are not able to supply you with blank forms of application for Craig Colony for Epileptics. Forms for admission to that institution are furnished us only when an actual vacancy in the institution occurs. We never are permitted to have a supply of blanks on hand. Under these circumstances I must direct you to the Superintendent of the institution, whose name and address follow: Dr. William T. Shanahan, &c.

Surely there is something pitifully inefficient about a system of administration which requires two letters to a public official—who is therefore presumably a public servant—to get even an acknowledgment, and when one must be referred back and forth in this fashion and consume a period of over two months to procure a simple application, and then not procure it. Possibly we are overorganized and there are too many officials and clerks to do the business efficiently.

G. ASHTON OLDHAM.
New York, May 24, 1916.

Words That Will Stand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is quoted from the inaugural address, in 1905, of a man whose success at the coming Presidential election, according to many, would plunge this country into war. May I ask your readers to peruse it carefully and then say whether it sounds as from the lips of a militant or from those of a true American who loves his country above all else—first, last, and all the time?

> But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be not less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts rightly and justly should ever have cause to fear and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Could not every word of the above paragraph have been uttered only yesterday to fit circumstances as they are today? And yet Theodore Roosevelt spoke those words eleven years ago. Between the lines I hear him saying that we have a nation with certain ideals, with certain work to do, with enough wealth to supply, but not the wherewithal to do.

MYRON L. MORRIS, M. D.
New York, May 25, 1916.

Where Is the Municipal Orchestra?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York in 1911, 1912, and 1913 gave high-class orchestral concerts in Central Park daily during the Summer season. They have been discontinued, we are told, because of "insufficient appropriation." What valid excuse can be given for depriving such a great number of citizens of this pleasure? Why is it tolerated? Why should private individuals provide what the city should be compelled to give? Instead of present conditions, the much talked of municipal orchestra should have been established as the logical outcome of Commissioner Stover's great work at the time above mentioned.

C. T. R.
East Orange, N. J., May 25, 1916.

ACUTE MISERY IN FRANCE.

What American Money Could Do to Relieve It Among the People.

New York, May 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am quite well aware of the multitude of applications for help growing out of the war, but the appeal of Mme. Waddington herewith seems to insure to all contributors a very direct application of their money. Mme. Waddington is the daughter of Charles King, formerly President of Columbia College, and the widow of William Henry Waddington, for many years prominent in French public life and for ten years the French Ambassador in England. Mme. Waddington is the author of several very attractive books, the most noted being "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife." It is hoped that the simple presentation of the needs of the French people will secure the help needed. The undersigned will forward contributions sent to him, or they can be made direct, as stated in the letter.

WILLIAM A. NASH,
Corn Exchange Bank, New York.

[THE LETTER.]

Mareuil-Sur-Ourcq-Oise,
Sunday, April 30, 1916.

Dear Mr. Nash: You will think me probably very indiscreet in writing to a perfect stranger to ask for help. My only excuse is the appalling misery I see around me and the interest you seemed to feel in France in these dark days she is passing through. If my letter seems quite inexcusable, put it in the fire and don't give another thought to the writer. I am writing from my place in the country, on borders of two of the departments which have suffered terribly—the Aisne and the Oise.

We are in the war zone, and the village is filled with soldiers and refugees. The soldiers, almost all men sent back from Verdun, exhausted with the terrible fighting and long days in the trenches with little or nothing to eat. The refugees, a pitiful band of women and children from the villages and hamlets in the region of Soissons, who have lost everything. Their villages and cottages no longer exist. They have no clothes, no food, and no work. I have forty in my garage. They sleep on straw, are covered with old flour sacks from the mill, and the village brings them bread and milk. They don't complain, accept the inevitable, but we ask ourselves how much suffering people can bear, and how they are to make any sort of life for themselves anywhere.

We would like to start "ouvroirs" and knitting classes in the village, but have no funds. The little that remains of the Waddington Relief Fund must go to continue our Paris ouvriors, where we have been obliged to reduce the number of workwomen. I had a long talk with Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador, and one or two business men the other day, and they thought it might be possible to raise a certain sum of money in America; but how? If I could go over myself I think my compatriots would help me. I have been a Frenchwoman "devant la loi" for forty years, but I was born in New York, and, "au fond," am an American at heart.

America has given magnificently, and has fully paid her debt to France for her help in the great struggle that made our country, but people have given money to big things like the American Ambulance, the Croix Rouge Francais, &c. Smaller private works have had little money. If I could have $20,000 for my relief fund, and was sure of it, I could do so much. Can you help me? I have been so many years away from New York that I don't know whom to apply to, and yet I feel if people could see the misery and poverty so courageously borne they would feel they were doing a good work. Any money should be sent to the Madame Waddington Relief Fund, care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussman, Paris. Yours sincerely, MARY KING WADDINGTON.

De Maupassant on Feminism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last evening in reading Maupassant's "Les Dimanches d'un Bourgeois," I came across the following sentiment, which he has put into the mouth of one of his male characters. In view of the convention of Women's Clubs now being held in this city, it seems remarkably appropriate:

> Mesdames, I have asked to be permitted to speak in order to combat your theories. To demand for women civil rights equal to those exercised by men is equivalent to demanding the end of your power. The exterior aspect alone of women reveals that she is not destined for hard physical labor, nor prolonged intellectual efforts. Her sphere is another, but not less beautiful. She puts poetry into life. By the power of her grace, the glance of her eye, the charm of her smile she dominates man, who dominates the world. Man has strength which you cannot take from him; but you have seduction which captivates his strength. Of what do you complain? Since the world began you have been queens and rulers. Nothing is done without you. It is for you that all fine work is accomplished.
>
> But the day in which you become our equals, civilly and politically, you will become our rivals. Take care, then, that the charm that constitutes your whole strength shall not be broken. For then, as we are incontestably the more vigorous and better equipped for the sciences and arts, your inferiority will appear and you will become truly oppressed.
>
> You have a fine role to play, Mesdames, since for us you represent the "whole of life, the illimitable illusion, the eternal reward of our efforts. Do not seek to change this. Besides, you will never succeed in doing so. I believe it was Dryden who said that "True art is but nature to advantage dressed,
> What oft was thought but ne'er so well expressed."

In the above trifle Maupassant has undoubtedly created a work of art which will be better appreciated in the future, when the reaction comes from the present era of so-called "feminine progressiveness."

THOMAS NEVERS.
New York, May 26, 1916.

Paxers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thoroughly agree with your remarks about the abominable words "pacifist," "pacificist," and "pacifism." These words and the ideas they connote stick in the throat and mind in a way that does infinite harm to the great and noble idea of peace with national dignity. The multitudinous and futile peace societies that exist mainly to find situations for their officials might possibly do some good if they made the one great combine that does not exist here, namely a peace trust, and got to work with the Federal peace societies. May I suggest that we call all these persons who do nothing, and never will do anything but talk, "paxers"?

P. A. VAILE.
New York, May 25, 1916.

Suffrage a Drawing Card.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, two years ago, had less than a million members. Now it has more than two and a half millions.

At its last biennial it indorsed equal suffrage. The antis prophesied that many clubs would withdraw, and that the Federation's prosperity would suffer. It has gained more new members in the last two years than in all its previous history.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., May 26, 1916.

MOON PHASES.

I saw the new moon over my shoulder,
A pendent gem on the sky's fair throat,
And swift I turned about and told her
To bring me a wish in her silver boat.

I saw the full moon like an orange,
golden,
Drop from the bough of an Eastern tree,
And knew that the wish my heart had holden
Lay in the ripe moon's heart for me.

But I saw the old moon like a wan, dumb mother,
Brooding over her world-child's woe,
And the grim, old griefs that the glad days smother
Shrouded my joy like snow.

HILDA MEAD.

HOW A NATION MAY LOSE ITS SOUL.

The Mortal Evil Is Moral Neutrality—Then Christianity Is Hypocrisy's Refuge and Patriotism a Vain Thing.

By the Rev. WILLIAM T. MANNING,
Rector of Trinity Church.

New York, May 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of the many local and, in most cases, entirely laudable patriotic movements which have lately been organized in various parts of the United States, there still seems to be throughout the country as a whole a regrettable lack of true and high national spirit. This at the present time may well cause us some misgiving. We are passing through tremendous days for the world. More than one nation has found its soul in these months past. But our country seems so far not to have been deeply touched. Individuals and groups are feeling the tragedy and giving heroic help, but our people generally are not stirred by it. We are going on our way as usual, spending as lavishly as ever on ourselves, apparently little concerned about the great moral principles involved in this world struggle, although these are as vital to our existence as to that of the peoples who are giving their life for them.

Our state of mind and soul is due to a number of causes. It is due in part to our mixed population, including vast numbers of people who are not assimilated to our national life. It is, in my judgment, due in no small part to the fact that those charged with the responsibility of government over us have shrunk from meeting the great issues which have arisen in these last two years. We have failed to take moral leadership in the world when it clearly devolved upon us to do so. Where plain principles of right and wrong were involved we have tried to be neutral in thought and in feeling, as well as in act. And the consequence is that our moral sense as a nation is dulled. Morally we have lost our way.

Our present lack of national spirit is due also in part to a vast amount of well meant but mistaken, and misleading, and really un-Christian teaching about peace, as though peace were the supreme end of life, the one thing to be preserved at all cost.

Christianity does not teach any such low doctrine as this. Christianity does not teach that the chief aim of life is to escape pain and suffering, and to have a comfortable time. Peace is, indeed, a great and blessed thing, to be inexpressibly prized and preserved by every right and proper means. But right and truth and justice are far greater things than peace, and they are the only foundations upon which true peace can rest.

Christianity teaches that when the choice comes between peace and these higher things peace must always be sacrificed. And coupled with this false and sentimental teaching about peace there is an unworthy and really shameful disposition to decry and belittle patriotism.

A college magazine recently quoted with approval Dr. Samuel Johnson's saying that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." So it may be, and doubtless sometimes is. But exactly the same thing may be said, and is said, of religion. And if Dr. Johnson were here today I think he would have something to say as to the people who are scoffing at patriotism. Both religion and patriotism may be used as a cloak by a hypocrite who is looking for one, but this is no discredit to either of them.

What does the word patriotism stand for? Patriotism is that spirit of love for one's country, of devotion to it, of willingness to make sacrifices for it, which every true man and woman feels as a part of the very fibre of his being.

Patriotism is the spirit that is ready and willing, and glad, if need be, to suffer and die in defense of home and fatherland, and the man who has no such spirit, whatever else he may be, is not a typical Christian, and he is certainly not a typical man.

The nation that will not make proper preparation and provision for its own defense, and for the protection of its homes; the nation that will not stand with its whole might for right against wrong, for good against evil, for freedom against oppression, does not deserve to survive, and is not likely long to survive.

No one in America wants war. As never before, we see its cruelty, its misery, its horror. By every means that may be possible we want to see its possibility lessened. But evil as war is, there are still worse evils. War may maim and kill the body. There are things that maim and kill the soul. Every true American would rather see this land involved in war than see her unworthy of her flag and of her past. Every true American would rather see this land face war than see her false to those principles of right, of freedom and humanity upon which our life is built, and upon which the hope of the world depends.

But patriotism means not only willingness to serve our country, and make sacrifices for it in times of special emergency and danger. It means this, but it means more than this.

Let me suggest three things which every sincere patriot, every true lover of his country must contribute to his country's life. The first of these is personal integrity—honesty in all the relations of life, social or business relations; professional or private. Honesty lies at the base of things. There is little to be done either with a man or with a nation whose word cannot be trusted. It is as absurd for a man who is not honest in his business methods to talk about loving and serving his country as it is for a man who is living a double life to talk about loving and serving God. Integrity in the individual, honesty in its citizens in word and deed, in acts individual or corporate, is the very fabric of a nation's life. The man who in any way is impairing or weakening this is not a true patriot.

The second thing that we must all contribute to our country's life is the spirit of self-discipline, obedience to ideals, a real sense of responsibility and duty. There can be no such thing as high character in an individual or a nation, there can be no such thing as a high and true national spirit if self-pleasing, money-making, selfish gratifying of inclination becomes the ruling thought. In every true citizen of a republic there must be something of the soldier spirit, the spirit of self-discipline and obedience to duty. It is this spirit which should make us stand at all times for true simplicity of living and against extravagant and ostentatious display of wealth as un-American as well as un-Christian. And surely in this time of the world's suffering all extravagance should be avoided for very shame, if from no higher motive.

It is this spirit of self-discipline which should make us all careful and conscientious about the proper observance of Sunday, and by its proper observance I do not mean its Puritanical observance, for these are two very different things. The historic Church has always kept Sunday as a day of joy, not a day of gloom; as a day of happiness, not a day of darkness. But she has kept it as the Lord's Day. And the man or woman who makes Sunday a mere day of recreation or of physical rest, without regard to its sacred character, is offending against patriotism as well as against religion. He is a poor citizen. He is using his effort and example, so far as it goes, to weaken and break down that institution of the Lord's Day which is the greatest of all influences for civilization and higher living. The people who make Sunday merely a day for trolley trips or automobile excursions, for house parties, with cardplaying substituted for churchgoing, for mere out-of-door or indoor amusement, have forgotten their obligation as citizens. They need to be reminded of their duty to their country as well as of their duty to God.

For the third and greatest thing that we are bound to contribute to the life of our country is religion. There can be no true and full patriotism without this. The man who is not making his personal contribution to the religious life of the nation is not doing his true part as a citizen. Religion is the only foundation for national life. This is true in all forms of national life, but it is above all true in a democracy such as our own. Our whole system of life and government rests upon the moral judgment and right sentiment of the people. And the only foundation for moral judgment and right sentiment is religion. The one permanent hope for a democracy is that the people shall believe in God, and that they shall be ruled and guided by His will.

These, then, are the elements of patriotism; these are the great foundations of our nation's life—honor, duty, and religion.

May each one of us make his offering of these on the nation's altar. May this day of the world's judgment bring a new vision to all of us. May the prayer of our young men and our young women be, not that America may be kept out of trouble; not that America may be comfortable and prosperous, but that by God's grace and guidance America may do right and bear her true part in the world, let consequences be what they will.

WILLIAM T. MANNING.

BOUCK WHITE'S CARTOON.

A Suggestion That Too Much Was Made of a Little Thing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though neither a Socialist nor concerned for Socialism, I have just seen a reprint of the cartoon "God Fighting the Money Power," for which, it is said, Bouck White is to be tried in the criminal courts, and while there is something crude and possibly effective in the sketch, I see no reason why it should give public offense or outrage common propriety. The cartoon shows militarism as an ugly figure, struck by lightning, and prone on a heap of national flags, his right hand grabbing a money bag designated by the dollar mark. A pennant inscribed "Internationalism" floats in the air above the thunderbolt. While holding firmly to the principle of nationalism, I can see a certain pertinence in the thought that no nation is too great or good to transcend a final ethical, divine judgment.

Even Henry Ward Beecher once exclaimed, "Nationalism without humanism would be a curse to America!" and probably every religious society claims that its own standards are of universal pertinence and practically international scope.

It may be an exaggeration to portray militarism as bearing a fiendish character or being an incubus on present-day civilization. Opinions differ. Still, one would scarcely expect to be jailed for such a notion or even for depicting it. It strikes the writer that no clearer instance of official inanity has lately been offered than the arrest of Mr. White for the above-described cartoon. To any one who understands the picture such an action seems as unwarranted an infringement on the rights of the press as can well be conceived. Clearly the courts can take no surer way of boosting Bouck White and his Church of the Social Revolution than by making much of little, as they have done in this case. But, beyond this, a grave wrong is perpetrated when the common sense of sober men is outraged as in this instance by the needless prosecution of a public religious teacher and reputable author, accredited by twenty years of useful social service. Yet, of course, were Bouck White utterly unknown any injustice to him by the State would be as grave an offense as if he were the best-known man in town, and to fix public attention on the fact would be as patent as, if not a more insistent duty than, it is in the present case.

W. E. DAVENPORT,
In charge of the Italian Settlement of the United Neighborhood Guild.
Brooklyn, May 26, 1916.

DE LEEUW NOT A PARTNER.

F. Malitz Says Man British Attache Accused Was Only His Employe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to make the following rectification to certain

SAYS WOMAN'S DUTY IS TO 'CLEAN UP'

Must Disencumber America from Defective and Destructive Ideas.

VESPER SERVICE IN ASTOR

The Rev. Dr. Grant Tells Federation Delegates No Place Is Left for the Society Leader.

The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Ascension Protestant Episcopal Church, at a vesper service for the delegates to the Women's Club Convention, in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon, said it was woman's duty "to clean up America." Woman had taken a new place by the side of man, he said, "and it is a promotion."

He said woman had the duty not only of cleaning the house, but of enlarging it. In other words, he said, woman must disencumber humanity from its burden of defectives, illiterates, insane, and poverty-stricken, as well as enlarge the meaning and value of democratic institutions.

He said it was the duty of woman to plunge into the problems that would make the top of society less wasteful and the bottom less wasted. He said: "We have more ideals now than we know what to do with. A transcendentalist sitting under the trees in the garden of Ralph Waldo Emerson could between cat-naps think more things than the race could accomplish in a thousand years."

In saying that it was woman's duty to clean up defective and destructive ideas he expressed the opinion that the human race in America was "dying out at the top" while it was being reproduced at the bottom.

"Is that progress?" he asked. He said it was the duty of woman to change this condition so that the character of leaders might be changed.

"In the face of your organization I can see no place left in America for the society leader," he said. "The Woman's Club is the school of this new thought."

Dr. Grant told the delegates that New York City, not represented by a Great White Way or a Chinatown or by needless extravagance and waste, but by millions of population in the world's greatest metropolis, could understand their aims and their problems better than any other city, "because in numbers proportionate to her population she is just what you represent."

A RECEPTION WITH MOVIES.

Civic Federation Invites Delegates and Visitors Today.

A reception to the delegates and visitors to the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be given this afternoon, from 3 until 7 o'clock, in the Assembly Hall, Metropolitan Life Building, by the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation. L. A. Coolidge, Treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston, will preside, and Edward Marshall will tell the story of the Sussex. A talk on industrial conditions in India will be made by Bhai Sucket Singh.

Welfare work in their respective institutions will be discussed by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, of the Metropolitan Life; F. A. Hoffman, of B. Altman & Co., and T. A. Willoughby, President of the R. H. Macy Men's Club. Motion pictures of employe activities will be shown by the New York Central Lines, United States Steel Corporation, Tennessee Coal & Iron, Frick Company of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Steel Company, National Tube Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, National Cash Register Company, Ford Motor, United Shoe Machinery Company, and the Curtis Publishing Company.

The guests will be welcomed by Mrs. John Hays Hammond Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Roger W. Straus, General and Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Mills, and others. Tea will be served in the Welfare Exhibit Hall, thirty-fifth floor of the Metropolitan Tower.

EASTERN MEN "UNCIVILIZED."

Western Federation Delegates Who Vote Gibe New York Men.

Fifteen women voters, one of them a member of the Utah Legislature, told of the success of equal suffrage in twelve States and one territory and made a plea for the extension of the franchise to women in New York and the thirty-five other "man suffrage States," at a meeting held in Carnegie Hall last night by the New York Woman Suffrage Party and the Equal Suffrage League. All the speakers were Presidents of State women's clubs or delegates to the women's club convention here. Mrs. Catherine Williamson of Colorado said the Eastern women would have to civilize their men in order to get the franchise.

Men were not barred from the meeting, nor were they maligned. On the contrary every woman spoke of the "noble and generous men" of her State. Only the "uncivilized" men of the East received a facetious little gibe here or there.

"The men and women of Alaska are the greatest in the world," said Mrs. John W. Connor, of Douglas. "The proof of the greatness of Alaska's men is that they voluntarily gave their women the right to vote; and the proof of the greatness of Alaska's women is that they were far-sighted enough to marry these wise men."

The franchise came easily to the women of Nevada, too, Mrs. C. P. Squires, President of the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs, said. She said that although all of New England, New York, and New Jersey could be tucked away in Nevada, the State had only 90,000 inhibtants. To every 100 women there are 220 men, and most of these men are travelers or transients, she said—"men whose only home is under their hats." Then she remarked that the ballot came easily in Nevada because men realized women's social value when they didn't have many of them.

Telling of the laws enacted in their States as the result of their exercise of the franchise, most of the women mentioned shorter working hours for women, initiative, referendum, and recall, minimum wage, mothers' pensions, more stringent laws on wife desertion, equal guardianship of children, child labor, and workmen's compensation. Washington's representative told of a prohibition law, and many others told of efforts to improve the school system.

The women would not vote for any man who did not measure up to the moral standard, they said, and if they couldn't vote for a man of one party because he was a good man, they would vote for another. The Oregon representative spoke of acting on an election board, three men and three women. She said they worked all night, made sandwiches and coffee, and had "just the dandiest time."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Honorary Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, invited all the delegates to go to the Democratic and Republican National Conventions to work for an equal suffrage plank, and to march in a parade in Chicago on June 7.

"There'll be a fight there, something you don't have in your convention," she said.

Mrs. J. M. Miller, President of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, is one of the three members of the State Board of Corrections. The other members are men. Dr. Jane Scofield, who spoke for Utah, is a member of the State Legislature.

Others who spoke were: Miss Lucy Ellis, Arizona; Mrs. E. D. Knight, California; Mrs. W. R. Garretson and Mrs. Williamson, Colorado; Mrs. John P. Vollmer, Idaho; Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, Illinois; Mrs. B. L. Houston and Mrs. Paul Van Cleve, Montana; Mrs. E. E. Corfman, Utah, and Mrs. Solon Shedd, Washington.

FEDERATION POLITICS LIVELY.

Californians Open Headquarters and "Throw Hat Into the Ring."

The California delegates to the National Federation of Women's Clubs opened political headquarters on the eighth floor of the Hotel Astor yesterday, and a little later the State delegation, of which Mrs. E. G. Denniston is Chairman, sent out this announcement:

California does not wish to use political methods. She would prefer to keep politics out of the Federation, but if we must fight as politicians fight, why, California's hat is in the ring.

The Californians, also, are curious as to why their State and Ohio, the only States with Federation Presidential candidates, should have been given headquarters together at the Biltmore. The California candidate is Mrs. Josiah Evans Coles. The Ohio candidate is Mrs. Samuel Sneath.

There are to be no campaign headquarters for Mrs. Sneath, Mrs. Sneath herself said yesterday.

"I don't think I should like to have them," said Mrs. Sneath.

"This is all a work of love and service for the Federation. It really does not matter so much who does the work as how it is done."

There was an Ohio dinner at the Biltmore yesterday, attended, among others, by Miss Anna Johnson, campaign manager for Mrs. Sneath, and Mrs. Sneath herself was there for a short time. As First Vice President of the Federation her time is much occupied.

Someone complained yesterday that there had been a little up-to-date wire-tapping on some of the candidates' telephones and that when important matters had been discussed over the wire, the conversations had gotten to people who had no right to have heard. Now all secrets are reserved for private, personal conferences.

The National Young Woman's Christian Association wishes it known that its reception for delegates to the Federation is not today, but Wednesday. An announcement for Monday was incorrect for once. The reception will be at the National Headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue, at Fifty-second Street, and will be the second of two receptions. The first took place on Saturday with Mrs. Robert E. Speer, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and Miss Elizabeth Dodge, a niece of the late Miss Grace Dodge, receiving.

LAUDS WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS.

Dr. Holmes Preaches to Many Federation Delegates.

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes in the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning, with delegates to the General Federation convention filling many of the main pews, declared women's movements the greatest causes in the world today. He said in part:

"In the past women in most countries have been females and nothing more. All other functions were atrophied. Men would not permit women to employ talents which God gave them. Fancy men being nothing more than males. Men would revolt, as they ought to do. So do women rise up and declare they will be more than females. When they do so they do not declare that they will refuse to be mothers. The women's movements do not mean that women will cease, or desire to cease, the functions of women to the race.

"Such movements mean that women, performing all proper functions in the past, will add other functions which they have heretofore, through the wrong influence of men, been prevented from exercising. They are no longer to be tied down to one function. The women's movements are in line with the teaching of Jesus in that they cause women to rise into the proper spheres of education, business, professions, property.

"But I should be sad to see women quit their agitation the moment they gain these right of franchise and other points of a new freedom. Women must get rights, not merely that they may enjoy them, but to pass them on, even to men. Women's rights are only worthy when they are devoted to the service of God, of men, and of women."

BIBLE SCHOOL GRADUATIONS

Dr. White, in Baccalaureate Sermon, Decries Liberal Theology.

Maintaining that the attitude of the Church generally toward interpretation of the Bible was far too liberal, and that theologians should regard the Bible as the Supreme Court of the United States regards the Constitution, the Rev. Wilbert Webster White, D. D., Ph. D., addressed the graduating classes of the Bible Teachers' Training School, 541 Lexington Avenue, yesterday in a baccalaureate sermon which opened the sixteenth annual commencement exercises of the school.

Dr. White took as his theme: "What is the Supreme Court of Appeal in Christianity; the Church, the Human Reason, or the Bible?" Dr. White explained that there were three schools of modern Christian thought—those represented by John Henry Newman, who believed the Church to be the Supreme Court of Appeal; those represented by James Martineau, who put reason as supreme, and those represented by Charles Spurgeon, who give the supremacy to the Bible.

Dr. White gave as his own answer to the question he had taken for a subject: "The Supreme Court of Appeal is Jesus Christ as revealed in the Bible, as interpreted by His apostles, and as elaborated in the writings of the Apostle Paul."

"By the Bible," he said, "we mean the whole Bible and the Bible as a whole, not any detached portion of the Bible. The Bible has been tested by the experience of many centuries. Men are inspired today, but they are inspired to interpret, not to reveal the Bible. It is the business of the Church to teach, but the Bible is to prove."

The graduating class represents twelve denominations, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Canadian Baptist, Congregational, Evangelical, Methodist, Pentecostal, Reformed (Dutch), Reformed in the United States, United Evangelical, and United Presbyterian.

The graduating exercises will take place on Wednesday.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR
CELESTINS

NINE CONSECRATED TO THE BISHOPRIC

Congregation of 4,000 Methodists at Saratoga Witnesses Solemn Ceremony.

ALTAR ACROSS PLATFORM

Seven Candidates Created Bishops and Two Missionary Bishops—Conference to End Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 28.—The twenty-eighth delegated quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon witnessed the consecration of the seven Bishops and two missionary Bishops elected at the present session. The candidates knelt at an altar rail that extended clear across the great platform at Convention Hall, and twenty-six Bishops and missionary Bishops, practically the full world membership of the Episcopal Board, assisted in the service. The only three chief pastors of the board unable to be present were Bishop James W. Bashford of China, who had attended the conference, but was kept away from the consecration service at the last moment by illness; Bishop John H. Vincent of Chicago and Missionary Bishop James M. Thoburn of Meadville, Penn., who were prevented by age from coming to Saratoga Springs.

More than 4,000 persons heard the service, which was full of dignity, the final incident of importance before the adjournment of the general conference at noon tomorrow. The seven consecrated as Bishops were: Herbert Welch, ex-President of Ohio Wesleyan University; Thomas Nicholson, ex-Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education at New York City; Adna Wright Leonard of Seattle; Matthew Simpson Hughes of Pasadena, Cal.; William Fitzjames Oldham, formerly one of the corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions at New York City; Charles Bayard Mitchell of Chicago, and Franklin Hamilton, ex-Chancellor of the American University, at Washington. The two consecrated as missionary Bishops were Alexander Priestly Camphor, ex-President of Central Alabama Seminary, Birmingham, and Ethan Samuel Johnson of Sioux City, Iowa, formerly one of the assistant Secretaries of the Conference.

The elevation of these nine men raised the membership of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to thirty-eight, the largest in history. The residences assigned to the thirty-eight were announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week.

Each of the candidates was accompanied by two members of the Church, who presented him for consecration and who stood beside him while the words were pronounced from the ritual that elevated him to his new office.

The service began with a hymn, in which all those present joined, and readings from the Scriptures, following which Bishop Luther B. Wilson of New York City announced the names of these to be consecrated. Bishop Earl Cranston, until today senior Bishop of the Church, examined the candidates. The ceremony of laying on of hands followed, two Bishops being assigned to pronounce the service consecrating over each of the candidates. There was absolute silence on the part of the 4,000 persons while the vows were being administered to the nine men.

At the request of Bishop W. F. McDowell the usual reception and handshaking immediately following the service were dispensed with, and the newly consecrated chief pastors filed out in silence to participate in a special communion service with the older members of the board.

Another service held later in the First Methodist Episcopal Church was attended by all the Bishops and their families. Bishops Earl Cranston and John W. Hamilton delivered their valedictory sermons as Bishops in the active relation at this service. Bishop J. F. Berry of Philadelphia thereupon became the senior Bishop of the church.

The proceedings tomorrow morning are expected to be brief.

OUTDOOR PULPIT BLESSED.

Cathedral Memorial to Miss Stokes Is of Stone 42 Feet High.

Bishop David H. Greer blessed the outdoor pulpit on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, yesterday afternoon. Dean William M. Grosvenor lauded the life of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, in whose memory the pulpit was built by Miss Oliva E. Phelps Stokes.

Dean Grosvenor told of Miss Stokes's wide interests in all charitable and philanthropic work and her generous work in benalf of negroes, Indians and other peoples in great need of help in all parts of the world.

The pulpit is a Gothic structure of light brown stone and is forty-two feet high. It was designed by Howells & Stokes and cost about $20,000. It will be used for outdoor services in the Summer months.

Miss Mulford to Wed.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 28.—Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Lillian Mulford of William Street, East Orange, for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mildred Mulford, to Amos Miller, of West Orange, son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Miller. The ceremony will be performed at the home of the bride on Thursday evening. Miss Stella Mulford will attend her sister as bridesmaid and the best man will be Franklin Miller.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of those who will sail today on the Nieuw Amsterdam for Rotterdam by way of Falmouth were:

The Rev. George Adam, Mrs. E. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, H. S. Albright, Miss A. Armour, Miss M. B. Armstrong, Mrs. F. Aylesworth, N. H. Bacon, Alexander Baird, Mrs. G. Baker, Baron and Baroness W. R. J. van Balveren, P. Bechee, Miss Edith P. Biddle, Mrs. A. E. Bishop, Miss Margaret J. Bishop, Mrs. L. Blagdon, Miss E. M. Bromley, F. H. Bromwich, H. G. Burford, Mrs. F. Buscombe, Miss Buscombe, Mrs. J. A. Campbell, C. S. Carstairs, Mrs. W. Catton, Mrs. J. A. Clark, Lady F. C. Cook, E. C. Curley, J. B. Dawson, R. A. Dickson, Mrs. R. A. Donald, Mrs. D. M. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Professor A. Fermin, L. C. Gary, W. P. Graham, F. H. Hamilton, A. T. Hammond, Miss K. R. Heyes, Mrs. J. Hodgson, A. P. Humphrey, Jr., W. P. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kelly, M. H. Koster, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Leith, W. Macmillan, A. J. Marr, Mrs. D. Marshall, Mrs. A. M. Morin, Dr. John R. Mott, Charles Munroe, Miss Jessie Murray, Mrs. A. J. Van Nostrand, Miss Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Noyes, Walter Page, S. Pedlow, Sir William Peterson, Alexander Phillips, Thomas Power, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Redmond, E. J. Ridgway, Mrs. W. A. Rose, Miss Helen Ross, Mrs. John Singer, Robert Scott, Mrs. A. D. Shaw, R. R. Stewart, Mrs. E. Sutherland, J. N. Tait, Count H. O. de Limburg Stirum, J. W. Woods, Miss Sybil Grey-Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Miss Carolyn Wilson.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

CLIMBING PERCH ON VIEW.

The Butterfly Fish Also Seen at Aquarium Society's Show.

Almost one thousand specimens of fish from the tropics, Japan and the remote waters of West Africa and South America, are now on view in the annual exhibition of the Aquarium Society of New York in the West Assembly Hall of the American Museum of Natural History.

The exhibition, which opened yesterday, is unusually interesting this year, and among some of the rare specimens in the collection are the African butterfly fish, found in Lake Tchad, Central Africa. They have peculiar fins, shaped like wings, by means of which they are enabled to skim over the surface of the water like an aeroplane for a distance of twenty feet or more. The climbing perch is another agile fish from the Niger River, West Africa. This fish has a record of crossing from one pond to another in the dry season, and is equipped with scalloped, sawedged gills, which aid it in climbing. Both the butterfly fish, a nocturnal fish, with colors like the owl, and the climbing perch are exhibited by W. L. Brind of Bergenfield, N. J.

The first prize, a silver cup, was awarded to A. A. Phillips, Jr., of Brooklyn, for his display of gold fish. The exhibits are divided into three classes, with prizes in each division. There are the gold fish class, the tropical fish and the best balanced aquarium. On the Exhibition Committee are C. J. Heede, Chairman; J. P. Lowell, August Obermuller, Louis Wahl, Harry S. Trull, Howland Wood, J. Pauls, John Nichols and Edward Kiernan. The aquarium exhibit will continue today and tomorrow.

$100,000 FOR HAR MORIAH.

New Hospital Building Will Cost About $400,000.

Bernard Turkel, President of the Har Moriah Hospital of 138 Second Street, announced yesterday at the meeting of the thirteenth annual convention of the Federation of Galician and Bukowinean Jews of America that the hospital Directors had decided to build a new hospital costing about $400,000, to be erected south of Fourteenth Street and east of the Bowery. Mr. Turkel said that there were funds in hand toward the new building to the sum of $50,000, and that $50,000 more had been promised yesterday by an anonymous friend.

It was decided at the convention to appoint a committee of twenty persons who should confer with the Directors of the various Galician organizations on the east side with an idea of persuading them to join the federation. Directors of the following will be approached by the committee: The Montefiore Hospital, Home of the Daughters of Israel, Austrian-Hebrew Free Burial Society, Israel Orphan Asylum, and others.

BAZAAR TO HAVE PARADE.

Actresses to Turn Out for the Allied Show on Ticket Day.

On Thursday, June 1, which the committee in charge of the Allied Bazaar has called a Ticket Day, more than 500,000 tickets to the Bazaar will be offered for sale at half price. The city has been divided into twenty zones for the purpose of ticket selling on that day, each zone being in charge of a Governor, assisted by four Lieutenants.

Well-known actresses dressed in the costume of the allied nations have volunteered to parade the streets in automobiles. On the front seat of each car will ride a soldier of the country which the actress represents, men having been chosen for this service who have been invalided to this country from the various fighting fronts in Europe.

The committee has issued a call for the service of 1,000 women and girls to help in the distribution of tickets. Volunteers are asked to report to the United Bazaar Ticket Day Committee, Room 518, 120 Broadway.

Marshall S. Snow.

TAUNTON, Mass., May 28.—Marshall S. Snow, former Dean of Washington University, St. Louis, died today at the home of his sister, Mrs. André A. Southwick, in this city, after an illness of several months. His wife was at his bedside. Dr. Snow was born at Hyannis, Mass., in 1842. He was graduated from Harvard in 1865. He was a member of many historical societies and at one time was President of the Missouri Historical Society. The body will be buried in Exeter, N. H.

Obituary Notes.

JONATHAN NASH, a wholesale flour merchant in this city for many years, died on Saturday at his home, 490 West End Avenue, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. MARION C. BUSH, wife of John H. Bush, died on Saturday at her home, 545 Riverside Drive. She was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Conway of Lansdowne, Penn.

MARSTON NILES, who retired from the United States Navy thirty-seven years ago to engage in the practice of law, died on Saturday at his home in Topsham, Mass., in his seventy-fourth year.

JOHN H. WALKER, connected with the Fire Department for twenty-seven years, died on Saturday at his home, 14 Old Broadway, in his seventy-third year.

ABRAHAM U. LYON, a wholesale stationer, died on Saturday at his home, 4,236 Carpenter Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. LAURA C. SANDFORD, wife of Henry L. Sandford, died on Saturday at her home, 320 Central Park West, in her sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM S. A. HUNTER, connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, died on Saturday at the home of his mother, Mrs. G. A. Hunter, at 565 West 173d Street, in his forty-fourth year.

Captain HENRY T. KELSEY of the steam pilot boat Sandy Hook died yesterday at his home in West New Brighton, S. I., in his fifty-fifth year.

CHARLES BLONDEL, a paint manufacturer of Jamaica, L. I., died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year.

LAWRENCE E. DONOHUE, a member of the New York Medical Society and for many years a lecturer on first aid, died yesterday at his home, 270 West 150th Street.

Mrs. ANNA L. MARSHALL, wife of Harry Marshall of St. Paul, Minn., and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schmidt of 924 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, died suddenly on Saturday at her mother's home.

Mrs. HELEN HOOD, widow of James E. Hood, died on Saturday at her home, 761 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HELEN DANA BOWNE, widow of Samuel Winter Bowne and one of the earliest graduates of Vassar College, died on Saturday at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, in her seventy-fifth year.

FRANK FONDA, a retired lumber dealer, died on Saturday at his home, 86 Wakeman Avenue, Newark, N. J., twenty-four hours after his wife, who died on Friday.

GEORGE F. DONOHUE, editor of The Beacon Daily Herald of Beacon, N. Y., died yesterday at his home there in his fifty-fifth year. He was a son of the late Florence Donohue of Newburg, and removed to Beacon many years ago.

ARTHUR L. HOLMES, a wealthy lumberman and for many years prominent in Michigan politics, died in Detroit yesterday. He was 54 years old.

If You Are Building
Come and See
Miller" Lighting Fixtures

They are fine, well made, beautiful goods and not high-priced. We make a great variety of styles.
For Wedding Presents
and for your own home
Buy "Miller" Lamps
Electric, Gas and Oil. Dealers should have them for sale; if not, we have.
EDWARD MILLER & CO., Manufacturers. Established 1841.
65 and 70 Park Place, New York.
In next block to Woolworth Building.

$10,000 FOR LOST JADE IDOL.

Offer of Reward Suggests Sun Yat-sen May Have Been Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—An advertisement inserted in newspapers in Washington, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities this morning, offering a reward of $10,000 for information leading to the return of a stolen jade kwannon, or idol, aroused interest in Washington. According to the advertisement, the idol was stolen from "Dr. S. Y. S." Details of the theft could not be ascertained, but speculation was started here as to whether the initials stand for the name of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese reformer, who conducted his revolutionary activities from this country and afterward became the first Provisional President of China.

The advertisement, inserted by Henry Clifford Stuart, former Consul in Guatemala, read:

$10,000 will be paid for information leading to the recovery intact of the jade kwannon stolen from Dr. S. Y. S. on Aug. 29, 1914. Stuart X., 2,619 Woodley Place, Washington, D. C.

"This is a very delicate matter," Mr. Stuart said tonight. "I prefer to think over it until tomorrow morning, and if you will telephone me then I may be able to say something about it."

Mr. Stuart declined to tell the nature of the theft or the story of the stolen jade. He is a member of the Chevy Chase and Army and Navy Clubs, and is a man of means, with literary tendencies.

Meyer W. Livingston Buried.

The funeral of Meyer W. Livingston, general auditor for Klaw & Erlanger, who died suddenly on Saturday, was held yesterday in Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. Services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, the Rev. B. Steinberg assisting as cantor. Among those attending the services were Robert Hilliard, William and Samuel Harris, Joe Webber, Joseph Brooks, Jerome Siegel, Charles Marks, J. Fred Zimmerman, Abraham L. Erlanger, Justice Mitchell L. Erlanger, and Joseph Klaw. The body was buried in Beth-El Cemetery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BRAND.—May 26, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Brand, a daughter.

BURKE.—May 23, 569 West 150th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Burke, a daughter.

GUCKENHEIMER.—May 26, Mulack's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Guckenheimer, a daughter.

ROSENTHAL.—May 24, 124 West 114th St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Rosenthal, a daughter.

WEBSTER.—May 25, 101 West 78th St., to Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Webster, a son.

WEINBERGER. — May 26, 610 West 139th St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Weinberger, a daughter.

Engaged

CHARNEY — PILZER. — Gertrude Pilzer to Herman A. Charney.

COHEN—DREYFUSS. — Jennie Dreyfuss to Herbert Cohen.

DRUCKER—BARON.—Nellie Baron to Max Drucker.

EISENBERG—ASH.—Jean Ash to Isadore P. Eisenberg.

GARDNER—KAUFMAN.—Bessie Kaufman to Louis Gardner.

GLUCK — ROSENSTRAUCH. — Jean Rosenstrauch to Albert Gluck.

KWEIT—STONE.—Miriam Stone to William Z. Kweit.

MARGOLIES—GOTTSCHO.—Juliette R. Gottscho to Fred B. Margolies.

MARKMAN—MARKS.—Rosalie Marks to Simeon K. Markman.

MAYER — ABRAMS.—Bertha Abrams to Jerome Mayer.

MAYER—RUMMELSBURG.—Rose Rummelsburg to Louis L. Mayer.

MULLER—GOLDSTEIN.—Sadye Goldstein to Morris Muller.

PFIFFERLING—ROSENBAUM. — Clara Rosenbaum to Joseph Pfifferling.

POSER—GLEITSMAN.—Sadye Gleitsman to Maurice Poser.

RACHLIN — SLUTSKE.—Bertha Slutske to Dr. Louis Rachlin.

RESSNER — ROTHEIM.—Estelle Rotheim to Paul Ressner.

SCHOENBRUN — ROTH. — Byrdie Roth to Joseph Schoenbrun.

SINGERMAN — COHN. — Leonore Cohn to Maurice Singerman.

SOLING — NATHAN. — Byrdie Nathan to Abraham B. Soling.

STONE — BENETT. — Caroline Barnett to Joseph Stone.

STURTZ—LEWIS.—Lulu Lewis to Alexander J. Sturtz.

TERSER—SPRITZER.—Sara Spritzer to Sam Terker.

WOOG—ANKEL.—Birdie Ankel to David J. Woog.

Married.

BROWN—AARON.—May 25, Beatrice Aaron to Chester A. Brown.

Brooklyn.

RAYMOND—CROMBIE.—May 24, Cora M. Crombie to George G. Raymond.

Died.

ABELSON.—Rachel, widow of Joseph M., of 1,044 Forest Av. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M.

AHEARN.—Thomas F., beloved son of John F. Ahearn and Elizabeth Ahearn, (nee Atwel,) May 28, 1916, at his residence, 296 East Broadway, New York City. Funeral notice hereafter.

BENSEL.—Suddenly, at her residence, 2,085 Lexington Av., on Friday, May 26, 1916, Frances M., wife of Leonard J. Bensel, nee Kirschbaum, mother of Leonard J. Bensel, Jr. Funeral service at Lyon Funeral Parlors, 69 East 125th St., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

BERRY.—On Sunday, May 28, Sarah Berry, in her 86th year. Funeral services on Tuesday, May 30, at 2:15 o'clock, from her late residence, Milton Road, Rye, N. Y.

BLONDEL.—On May 28, 1916, Charles, husband of Alice R. Blondel, in his 67th year. Service at Greenwood Chapel Tuesday, May 30, at 11 A. M.

BORUP.—At Hastings-on-Hudson, on Friday, May 26, 1916, Henry Dana Borup, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., retired. Funeral at West Point on Monday, May 29, at 3 P. M. St. Paul papers please copy.

BURDGE.—May 28, 1916, Helena Brooks Mosgrover, beloved wife of Henry C. Burdge. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHASE.—In Hartford, Conn., May 26, 1916, Susan De Witt Silver Fairbairn, wife of the late George L. Chase, aged 72 years. Funeral services at 14 Myrtle St., Monday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Tuesday upon arrival of 11:43 train.

CLARK.—Arlo Pardee Clark, son of Dorothy Pardee and Harold Benjamin Clark, on Sunday, May 28, 1916, aged 6 years. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

COLES.—On Saturday, May 27, Josephine Howe Coles, daughter of the late Thomas L. and Maria G. Coles. Funeral services at her late residence, 143 East 45th St., Monday, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

COOPER.—Suddenly, May 27, at his residence, 254 West 98th St., Joseph Cooper, son of the late Marum and Clara Cooper and father of Ralph and George Cooper. Funeral at convenience of the family.

DEAN.—Suddenly, at Ridgewood, N. J., May 28, 1916, Martha J. Dean, beloved wife of Henry D. and Oscar F. Dean, in her 85th year. Funeral services at her late residence, South Nyack, N. Y., Tuesday, May 30, at 8 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, 6:34 P. M.

DEEVY.—On May 26, Thomas Deevy, at the residence of his son, Dr. Joseph P. Deevy, 114 East 81st St. Funeral Tuesday, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Ignatius, 84th St. and Park Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

DE HAAN.—Elizabeth, on May 27, beloved mother of Mrs. Ray Mundorf. Funeral private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

DITMAS.—On Saturday, May 27, Sarah Ditmas, in her 84th year, at her residence, 104 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn. Funeral Monday, private.

DWIGHT. — On May 26, 1916, at his residence in New Haven, Conn., Timothy Dwight, in his 88th year. Funeral services on Monday afternoon, May 29, at 3:30 o'clock, at Battell Chapel of Yale University.

FARRAR.—Emory, died May 28, at his home, 27 Lewis St., Jamaica, L. I., aged 74. Born in Princeton, Mass. Funeral services Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

FAWCETT.—On May 28, Elizabeth A., widow of James Mark Fawcett, in her 62d year. Divine services at her late residence, 973 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 30, at 12 o'clock. Interment private.

FOX.—On May 27, 1916, Louis Fox, beloved son of Mina Fox. Funeral service Monday at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 501 West 142d. Interment private.

FREEBORN.—At Cheyenne, Wyo., Jacob Duryee Freeborn, on Friday, May 26, 1916.

Died.

FREY.—Isador, on May 28, in his 76th year, beloved husband of Hannah and dear father of Daniel I., Jacob J., and Lillie Schwartz. Funeral from his late residence, 62 West 124th St., on Tuesday, May 30, at 10 A. M.

FREY.—Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M. The Worshipful Master announces with deep sorrow the passing of our veteran brother, Isadore Frey, and requests brethren to assemble at his late residence, 62 West 124th St., tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of paying their last tributes.

ABRAHAM LEVY, Master.

GILDER.—Helena De Kay, widow of the late Richard Watson Gilder, at her residence, 24 Gramercy Park, New York City, on Sunday, May 28. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILLETTE.—On May 28, Sarah Amanda Westfield, widow of John E. Gillette. Prayers at her home in Greendale, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 31, at 11 o'clock A. M. Funeral private from the home of her son, Jay W. Gillette, at 601 Union St., Hudson, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., May 31. Kindly omit flowers.

HALSTED.—On May 27, 1916, Justin J. Halsted, husband of the late Maria Cary Halsted. Services at his late residence, 215 West 106th St., May 30, at 8 P. M.

HANFORD.—Herbert R. P., May 28, at his late residence, 611 West 176th. Notice of funeral service later.

JACKSON.—Louis, on May 28, 1916. Funeral at late residence, 350 West 163d St., May 29, at 12 M. Omit flowers.

JOSEPHSOHN.—Mrs. Mina, beloved wife of Solomon, and beloved mother of Mrs. Lena Jacobs, Mrs. Charles Fischer, Julius Josephsohn, Mrs. Emanuel Weiman, Arthur Josephsohn, and Charles Josephsohn. In her 72d year, on Sunday, May 28. Funeral takes place from her late residence, 953 Aldus St., Bronx, on Tuesday, May 30, at 10 A. M.

LANGE.—Margaret J., (nee Charlock,) May 27, widow of Edward Lange, in her 72d year. Funeral services at her late home, 716 East 178th St., on Tuesday, May 30, at 8 P. M.

MARSHALL.—On Saturday, May 27, at her residence, 1,749 72d St., Florence, beloved wife of Louis Marshall. Funeral at convenience of the family. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

MARSHALL.—With profound sorrow the officers and Directors of the Lakeview Home have learned of the passing away of their honored and beloved Vice President, Mrs. Louis Marshall. They wish to express their lasting sense of the broadmindedness which has always characterized her work with them, work which required unusual understanding and sympathy, qualities which our dear coworker possessed in a remarkable degree. They deeply mourn her loss. They feel that her fine spirit will always remain with them to inspire, to help, to encourage them to further efforts and nobler endeavor in the work she loved so much. May the Almighty God bring comfort to her grieved family.

Mrs. JOSEPH CROSKAUR, President.
Mrs. HENRY BLOCH, Secretary.

MARSHALL.—The New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women learns with profound sorrow of the passing away of its Director, Mrs. Louis Marshall, who for so many years devoted much time and energy to the section's development, and who was so vitally instrumental in bringing it to its present standing.

Mrs. WM. SPORBORG, President.
SARA X. SCHOTTENFELS, Secretary.

MARSHALL.—Mrs. Louis. The Directresses of the Girls' Branch of the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society have learned with profound sorrow of the death of their friend and co-worker, Mrs. Louis Marshall. Affiliated with the society since its organization, they have lost a valued friend and a faithful member. To the family of Mrs. Marshall they wish to extend their sincere sympathy for the great loss which they have sustained.

MARSHALL.—The Associate Alumnae of Hunter College announce with deepest sorrow the death of their beloved and loyal member, former Vice President Mrs. Louis Marshall.

EMMA D. HUEBNER, President.
EVA C. WOOD, Recording Secretary.

MARSHALL.—The Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service has learned with deep sorrow of the passing of its beloved sister and trustee, Mrs. Louis Marshall. Almost to the very end of her life she was an active and sincere worker for the social and religious uplift of our unfortunate neighbors. Her Judaism, beautiful example of womanhood, her devotion to duty, her tender sympathy for those in affliction, her deep interest in the spirit

TRAVERS AND MARSTON DEFEAT KIRKBY AND TOPPING IN CLOSE GOLF MATCH AT ENGLEWOOD

TRAVERS PROVES PUTTING'S POWER

Clicks Ball Into the Cup with Stroke That Gives Him and Marston Victory.

BEAT KIRKBY AND TOPPING

Score Is 2 Up and 1 to Play—Marston Turns in Day's Best Card at Englewood.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4:47 P. M., eastern time, Jerome Dunstan Travers of Upper Montclair, national open golf champion, stood on the seventeenth green at Englewood with his ball resting comfortably thirty-three feet south by west of the pin. He surveyed the putt with the keen eyes that brought him the championship; he played it with the touch that has made him famous, and as the ball took its devious course across the miniature hills and valleys on the green and clinked into the cup, the large gallery burst into spontaneous applause, for by this stroke Travers, teamed with Max Marston, New Jersey champion, had defeated Oswald Kirkby, former Metropolitan title holder, and Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, who has won almost everything around here lately. The margin of the victory was 2 up and 1 to play.

Just a few holes prior to this, with Kirkby and Topping one hole in the lead, Travers played the rôle of the heavy villain and stole away the hole while the other three golfers were cutting grass, blazing trees, and excavating tunnels in the hillside of the twelfth hole. Although the open champion was the "minute man" when the fatal moment had arrived, it was really Max Marston who bore the brunt of the fighting through the long day. The blonde Baltusrol player turned in the best thirty-six hole score, 78 in the morning and 75 in the afternoon, one stroke better than Kirkby and nine strokes better than Travers and Topping, who were trailing in the rear.

Kirkby led the attack for the opposition, but in the outgoing journey of the afternoon round Topping hit a fast stride and reduced the morning lead of 2 up for Travers and Marston to nothing at all by the time the turn was reached. All four men were needed in the contest, and all four players needed all their clubs, from the driver to the niblick, for the traps were extensively patronized at odd times.

Kirkby and Topping took the lead in the morning round on the fourth hole, where they both got 4's to a 6 for Marston, and a 5 for Travers. A duplicate of this feat on the ninth hole left them 2 up at the turn, but on the inward journey Mr. Marston of Baltusrol bestirred himself and won the thirteenth, the sixteenth, and the eighteenth holes, while Jerry Travers put his tee shot a few feet from the pin in the fifteenth hole and went down in 2. This left Travers and Marston 2 up on the morning round.

The start of the afternoon round was the cue for Topping to make his entrance and occupy the centre of the stage. On the third hole Travers trusted to his wooden club and got a fair mashie shot off the tee, Kirkby made a beautiful run-up approach into a bunker on his second, and Max Marston was short of the green. The Greenwich player took advantage of this comedy of errors to take the hole in a par 4. Going to the next hole, Kirkby submarined to the bottom of the brook on his second, Jerry Travers played through two treetops with indifferent success, and Max Marston undertook a mining operation in a pit to the left of the green. Once again Topping played the hole in par figures for a win and made the match all square. After halving the next two holes he retired permanently from further participation in the struggle. A short drive by Travers and a missed putt by Marston gave Kirkby the ninth hole and the lead, 1 up.

The twelfth hole at Englewood is called the "graveyard" for reasons which are best appreciated by those who play over it. Only one drive was on the fairway, Marston's, but Travers was the winner when the other players took a large and varied assortment of putts and approach shots. This squared the match again, and Marston made it up by sinking a long putt on the thirteenth hole, where all the players had trouble in reaching the green. Travers then proceeded to practice what he preaches, and to demonstrate on the seventeenth hole that the putt is "the winning shot." The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Kirkby—	Out....	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4—36
	In....	5	4	4	6	4	4	6	5 4—42—78
Topping—	Out....	4	6	5	4	5	6	4	4 4—42
	In....	4	4	4	5	5	3	6	5 4—40—82
Travers—	Out....	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	4 5—41
	In....	6	6	4	5	4	2	5	6 5—41—82
Marston—	Out....	4	4	5	5	5	3	4	4 5—39
	In....	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	5 3—37—78

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Kirkby—	Out....	4	4	5	6	4	6	3	4 4—40
	In....	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	4 3—36—76
Topping—	Out....	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4 5—39
	In....	4	5	5	5	4	6	4	4 3—41—80
Travers—	Out....	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	4 5—40
	In....	6	5	4	5	5	3	5	3 4—40—80
Marston—	Out....	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	4 5—39
	In....	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4 4—36—75

LOW NET SCORES ON LINKS.

Williams and Brokaw Head Field in Foursomes.

F. C. Williams, winner of the medal score in the qualifying round of the Tuxedo invitation tournament, was a member of the winning foursome yesterday over the Tuxedo course. Paired with Howard Brokaw of Piping Rock, he turned in a card of 77—13—64, which captured first net prize.

Other handicaps were similarly liberal, and two pairs were tied at 65. Lindsay Russell of Tuxedo and K. Winslow of the same club had a card of 80—15—65, and C. T. Richardson of Garden City, paired with W. K. Judd of Tuxedo, turned in a card of 73—8—65. This was incidentally the best gross score of the day, but there was no prize for the performance. The summaries:

F. C. Williams, Montclair, and Howard Brokaw, Piping Rock, 77, 13—64; C. T. Richardson, Garden City, and W. R. Judd, Tuxedo, 73, 8—65; L. Russell, Tuxedo, and K. Winslow, Tuxedo, 80, 15—65; E. B. Schley, Tuxedo, and George St. George, Tuxedo, 76, 10—66; C. F. Watson, Jr., Baltusrol, and C. S. Lee, Tuxedo, 74, 8—66; O. H. Hammond, Somerset, and W. W. Hoppin, Somerset, 86, 19—67; S. C. Miller, Tuxedo, and H. L. McVickar, Tuxedo, 80, 13—67; C. G. Greenway, Garden City, and A. R. Jones, Tuxedo, 78, 10—68; G. F. Tiffany, Mohawk, and C. D. Stewart, Mohawk, 77, 7—70; F. F. de Rham, Oakland, and R. H. White, Oakland, 79, 9—70; M. L. Fearey, Oakland, and R. W. Goelet, Tuxedo, 81, 11—70; J. Insley Blair, Tuxedo, and Roderick Terry, Jr., Newport, 80, 9—71; T. G. Cook, Tuxedo, and A. Leo Everett, Piping Rock, 84, 13—71; A. Cammack, Tuxedo, and H. Young, Tuxedo, 85, 14—71; N. Tilton, Tuxedo, and Griswold Lorillard, Tuxedo, 84, 13—71; F. Keech, Tuxedo, and J. F. Talmadge, Baltusrol, 91, 19—72; J. P. Benkard, Tuxedo, and J. E. Stevens, Tuxedo, 94, 20—74; B. Cruger, Tuxedo, and P. Pennington, Princeton, 92, 17—75; F. C. Havemeyer, Newport, and T. M. Robertson, Garden City, 85, 8—77.

PLAN NATIONAL GOLF BODY.

Quimet Case Leads to Western Move Against U. S. G. A.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Plans for the organization of a National Golf Association with plenary powers over all golfers in the United States and equal representation of all States and regional associations, were announced tonight by Horace P. Smith of Nashville, Tenn., a Director and former President of the Western Golf Association, through Crafts W. Higgins of Chicago, Assistant Secretary of the Western Association. The movement was born of the recent ruling of the United States Golf Association, making Francis Quimet and many other golfers professionals because they dealt in golf goods.

Up to the present, all golfers in America, Mr. Smith said, had submitted, willingly or protestingly, to the rules formulated by the United States Golf Association, which was organized when golf was largely confined to the Northeastern quarter of the country, and had since taken up in every city of any size. Mr. Smith said that the records for 1915 showed that only ninety golf clubs were active members of the United States Golf Association, or only about 8 per cent. of the total number of clubs in America.

SETS RECORD FOR SIWANOY.

Tom McNamara Equals Par for Golf Course, with 73.

Tom MacNamara, Western open champion, playing in a four-ball match at the Siwanoy Country Club of Mt. Vernon yesterday, broke the course record of 75 and substituted a 73 of his own. This is the par of the course and has never been equaled since the course was put in commission two years ago. It was not for lack of good golf that the par was never equaled, for Travers, Marston, Carter, Kirkby, and all the other golfing stars made vain attempts at the mark. John G. Anderson is a member of the club and held the former record.

REIMER AND DIONNE WIN.

Advance to Semi-Final Round of Marine and Field Club Tourney.

Lincoln Reimer and G. A. L. Dionne advanced to the semi-final round of the Marine and Field Club tennis tournament yesterday. A number of defaults marked the progress of the event. Vanderbilt C. Ward was one of the prominent players to drop out of the tournament, F. B. Trask winning because of Ward's non-appearance in the third round. The summary:

Second Round.—Thomas Trask defeated M. Griffith, 6—1, 6—1; V. B. Ward won from G. Montrose by default; Dr. R. M. Taylor won from J. Allen by default; G. A. L. Dionne won from C. A. Sparks by default; Allan Behr won from Paul Goold by default; H. B. Smith defeated J. McCann, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4; R. P. Ross won from Henry W. Warner by default; W. Jennings defeated S. H. Dyckman, 6—1, 6—1; E. Behar won from C. Burroughs by default; R. Lewers won from F. Ogilbie by default; C. Chambers won from H. W. Lewis by default; Dr. R. C. Thomas won from E. Hutchings by default; W. C. Biddle defeated F. Hinkle, 3—8, 6—1, 6—3; J. E. Bailey won from Dr. Ross by default.

Third Round.—T. B. Trask won from V. B. Ward by default; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Dr. R. M. Taylor, 6—0, 6—1; Allan Behr defeated H. B. Smith, 6—1, 6—1; J. H. O'Connell defeated W. C. Biddle, 6—2, 6—1; Lincoln Reimer defeated J. E. Bailey, 6—3, 6—1.

Fourth Round.—G. A. L. Dionne defeated T. Trask, 6—1, 6—0; Lincoln Reimer defeated J. H. O'Connell, 6—2, 6—2.

BINZEN HAS EASY MATCH.

Defeats L. Cuthbert, 6-0, 6-2, in Tournament at Hartsdale.

Elliott Binzen won his way through the third round of the Eastern New York State tennis event at the County Tennis Club of Westchester yesterday when he defeated L. Cuthbert in a one-sided match, 6—0, 6—2. The play in the first round was continued, and in this James S. O'Neale scored a victory over Harry J. Steinkampf, 6—2, 6—4. Wylie C. Grant came through this round by the default of Ingo Hartman. Most of the matches were won in straight sets. The summary:

Singles.—First Round—L. Crowley defeated H. Farrington, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1; R. T. Bryan defeated J. C. Fox, 6—3, 6—2; R. S. Hardy won from C. Clarkson, by default; H. Bassford defeated Dr. Littell, 11—13, 6—3, 6—2; James S. O'Neale defeated Harry J. Steinkampf, 6—2, 6—4; E. Raymond defeated D. W. C. Noyes, 7—5, 6—0; F. C. Baggs won from H. Fitzpatrick, by default; Wylie C. Grant won from Ingo Hartman, by default.

Second Round—Elliott Binzen defeated J. W. Fox, 6—2, 6—2; Edmund W. Peaslee defeated R. C. Black, 6—3, 6—1; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated William Wadsworth, 6—4, 6—2; H. Bassford defeated J. W. Appel, 9—7, 6—2; F. C. Baggs defeated F. Oliver, 6—3, 9—7; L. Cuthbert won from C. Mead, by default.

Third Round—E. Binzen defeated L. Cuthbert, 6—0, 6—2.

COLUMBIA CREWS ARRIVE.

Blue and White Oarsmen at Poughkeepsie for College Regatta.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 28.—The local training season preparatory to the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson was officially opened today with the arrival of the Columbia University crews in charge of Coach Jim Rice.

Immediately upon reaching their headquarters on the west bank of the river, two miles north of the bridge, the men started unpacking and rigging their shells.

The work of the Blue and White oarsmen will be somewhat interfered with during this week by the final examinations, which, for the first time, will be taken at the quarters.

SOCCER CUP FOR YONKERS.

Team Wins Southern New York Event by Defeating Camerons.

With a fast game between the Yonkers Football Club and the Camerons of this city at Harlem Field, the annual cup-tie competition of the Southern New York State Football Association was brought to a close yesterday. Victory went to the Yonkers players by two goals to one and the winners replaced the Continentals, holders of the cup for the past year. The match was most stubbornly contested from start to finish.

The Camerons started at a fast pace and actually scored the first goal within three minutes after the ball had been put in play by Yonkers. Speedy work by Hardy on the right wing forced a corner, as Porter, in goal for Yonkers, touched the ball as it went over the line. Hardy centred accurately, and Taylor headed the ball into Yonkers' net.

Scores of other games:

At Columbia Oval—Clan Macduff, 2; Columbia Oval, 1.

At Astoria—Visitation, 2; West Side Rangers, 1.

Tie for May Cup at Flushing.

J. G. Schmelzel, with a card of 104, 30—74, led in the last of the series of competitions for the May Cup on the links of the Flushing Country Club yesterday. The low score for the month is 71, made by A. Weymouth, F. G. Steinberg, and J. T. Harrison. They will play off the tie later. The leading scores yesterday were:

J. G. Schmelzel, 104, 30—74; C. H. Stevick, 96, 20—76; A. H. Chatfield, 91, 14—77; E. Ewer, 107, 29—78; A. Bjornson, 101, 23—78; Gardiner White, 79, 0—79.

MURRAY OUTPLAYED BY THROCKMORTON

Latter Scores Tennis Victory at Sleepy Hollow, but Yields in Turn to Davis.

One California tennis player was vanquished yesterday in the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club, while another star from the Pacific Coast advanced to the final round, where he will be opposed by George M. Church. Strange as it may seem, the defeated man was none other than R. Lindley Murray, winner of the singles events in 1914, and it was Harold Throckmorton who brought about his downfall. He won in straight sets at 6—3, 6—8.

But the tale does not end here. The Murray-Throckmorton match was in the third round and was played yesterday morning. In the afternoon Throckmorton was pited against another California star, Willis E. Davis, for whom this is the first Eastern tournament, and he upheld the tennis honor of the Golden Gate by defeating the conqueror of Murray in a three set match, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0, a score which truly represents the relative merit of play and the increasing weakness of Throckmorton as the match neared its close.

Throckmorton won his match from Murray by playing a forcing game. He was after everything like a flash, and in the rallies was successful in outguessing his more experienced rival. The winner was at the top of his game, and there is just a suspicion that Murray did not do himself justice, although the result might have been the same even had his play been marked by better control.

Murray started by taking his service game by a score of 8—6 on points. Throckmorton not only won his own service but broke through Murray's in the third game, and this supplied unbounded confidence. Murray rallied better control to his cause in the next two games, but there his efficiency ended. Throckmorton would not be denied, and in the next four games, in which he ran out for the set, the Pacific Coast star gained only 5 points.

During the following set each of the players won on service for four games, and then the tireless Throckmorton carried it to 5—2 in his favor. Murray gained one more game before Throckmorton took set and match.

There was keen interest evidenced in the result of the semi-final round match between Throckmorton and Davis. The reputation he acquired on the coast spoke well of his prowess, but in the present event he has evidenced a lack of steadiness that left many of the spectators in doubt regarding him. But though wild at times, he has always been aggressive. In the match against Throckmorton, who is his partner in the doubles competition, he showed the best tennis that has marked any of his matches. He was the same aggressive type of player, but he did not sacrifice control to speed.

Throckmorton was no match for him. He was continually drawn out of position and passed. The Jersey player struggled hard, but he could not succeed in placing his opponent in difficulties for long. The deep, heavily-topped drives of Davis held Throckmorton away from the net, his usual position of play, and this proved fatal to the Jersey contestant's game. In the first set particularly, the service of Davis bothered the Jersey player. The Californian scored a number of service aces, and in the rallies put so much spin on the ball that his opponent was again at a disadvantage. The few times that Throckmorton did come to the net he tried to place soft strokes to outgeneral Davis, but succeeded only in netting. He was particularly weak off his backhand.

The Jersey man put up a hard fight in the first set. In the second things went decidedly against him from the first game. In this, on his own service, he was leading at 40—15, only to have Davis come through and take the game by four successive points, made on Throckmorton's errors. After that the match was never in doubt. Not once in the three sets was the service of Davis broken through. The summary:

R. Lindley Murray vs. Harold Throckmorton.

FIRST SET.

Throckmorton	..	6	4	4	0	2	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	4	6
Murray	.....	8	2	2	4	4	1	2	0	2	8	2	8	2	3

SECOND SET.

Throckmorton	..	4	4	4	1	4	4	5	1	7	8	4	6		
Murray	.....	2	6	0	4	0	2	3	4	5	2	6	3		

Willis E. Davis vs. Harold Throckmorton.

FIRST SET.

Davis	.....	6	5	4	2	5	2	4	4	5	8	7	6		
Throckmorton	..	4	8	0	4	3	4	1	6	3	2	8	3		

SECOND SET.

Davis	.....	5	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	8	6				
Throckmorton	.....	7	6	4	5	1	0	2	1	6	2				

THIRD SET.

Davis	.....	4	4	7	4	4	6	2	6						
Throckmorton	.....	0	2	6	3	2	4	1	4						

BRONX TITLE FOR VOSHELL.

Wins Tennis Championship by Defeating Abraham Bassford, Jr.

S. Howard Voshell defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., in the final round of the Bronx County championship on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday afternoon in straight sets. Bassford played just the type of game that would put Voshell on his best game and it was comparatively easy for the latter to run the match out at 6—3, 6—0, 6—3. The point score:

S. H. Voshell vs. A. Bassford, Jr.

FIRST SET.

Bassford	.....	4	1	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	8	2	8		
Voshell	.....	6	4	2	4	2	5	0	4	4	6	1	6		

SECOND SET.

Bassford	.....	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	4	2	6				
Voshell	.....	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	6	4	7				

THIRD SET.

Bassford	.....	4	4	4	4	0	1	3	5	2	7	8			
Voshell	.....	0	6	1	4	1	5	3	4	4	5	6			

Farrington Wins on West Side Court

In the final round of the men's Class C tennis tournament at the West Side Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, H. P. Farrington defeated A. C. Postley in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

FAST RACES ON SPEEDWAY.

E. B. Muller Twice Drives to Victory in Trotting Events.

More than one thousand devotees of the light harness sport attended the fifth weekly matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, held yesterday on the Harlem Speedway. Despite the rain of the previous evening the road was in good condition and fast time was made.

E. B. Muller twice drove to victory, capturing both the 1:09 and 1:11 classes for trotters. In the first named event he drove his bay mare Nightingale and won in straight heats. In the latter his gelding Hindenburg was extended to the limit, four heats being required to decide the race. Hindenburg was placed third in the first and second heats, but came back strong in the following two and won both heats and the race.

Clover Patch, a brown mare owned by J. A. Murphy, continued her uninterrupted winning streak, crossing the wire first in straight heats in the 1:03 class for pacers. She covered the four furlongs in 1:06, the fastest time of the afternoon.

All of the brushes save two were won in straight heats. These were the 1:11 trot and 1:13 trot. B. Carpenter's brown mare, Bessie Baron, won the former after four heats were run. The summaries:

1:11 CLASS—PACING.

Sky Ball, b. g., (J. F. O'Shea)	1	1		
Sir Thomas, br. h., (A. J. Clipp)	2	2		
Kid Kelly, (J. Farley)	3	3		
Time—1:16½; 1:17¼.				

1:13 CLASS—TROTTING.

Bessie Baron, br. m., (B. Carpenter)	3	1	3	1
Estelle Cord, b. m., (J. R. Rice)	2	2	1	3
Lucy B., br. m., (A. Isaacs)	1	3	4	2
Robert O., b. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	4	4	2	ro
Time—1:11; 1:11; 1:14; 1:13¾.				

1:11 CLASS—TROTTING.

Hindenburg, br. g., (E. B. Muller)	3	8	1	1
Marion Toddington, c. m., (J. F. O'Shea)	4	1	2	2
Little Ella A., br. m., (C. A. Horn)	1	4	4	3
Regent's Ghost, c. h., (W. F. Manzer)	5	2	3	ro
Billy Barlow, g., (J. Gilmore)	2	5	5	ro
Time—1:10¼; 1:08½; 1:07; 1:07¾.				

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	1	1	
Wood Olcott, br. g., (A. Isaacf)	2	2	
Time—1:06; 1:07.			

AGAINST TIME—1:05—TROTTING.

Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. A. Murphy.)	
Time—1:04.	

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Kitty Oakland, br. m., (G. Gall)	1	1
Neil McLintock, r. m., (J. Morris)	2	2
El Vivillo, b. g., (M. I. Aronson)	3	3
Time—1:07; 1:06½.		

1:07 CLASS—PACING.

Madam X., br. m., (C. C. Cramer)	1	1
Prince Heart, c. g., (W. Burns)	2	2
Time—1:10; 1:15½.		

1:03 CLASS—PACING.

Clover Patch, br. m., (J. A. Murphy)	1	1
Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacobs)	2	3
O'Brien Boy, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	3	2
Time—1:03; 1:05.		

1:09 CLASS—TROTTING.

Nightingale, b. m., (E. B. Muller)	1	1
Early Harvest, g. g., (C. H. Pendo)	3	3
Bright Metal, b. m., (J. J. Duffy)	2	2
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	4	4
Time—1:07; 1:08.		

WILL FIGHT IN THE OPEN.

Washington Park's First Boxing Bouts to be Staged Tomorrow.

The feature of this week for local admirers of the "manly art" will be the opening tomorrow night in Brooklyn of the Superbas' old home, Washington Park, as a boxing arena. The club is under the management of Pollok, McKetrick and Curley. Many big matches are planned for the Summer season.

For the opening card the club will stage two ten-round bouts, a six-round semi-wind-up, and three four-round preliminaries. In the main events Young Ahearn is to meet the Zulu Kid, while Albert Badeud, the French welterweight, will clash with Italian Joe Gans. Badoud is reported to be a wonderful fighter. He made a good showing in his first fight here against Frank Loughrey. In Gans he is meeting a boxer of his own style, one with a punch and aggressive.

Ahearn and Zulu Kid fought a lively bout recently at the East New York A. C. Some feeling resulted over the encounter, the Zulu Kid insisting that the count was slow on two occasions when he floored Ahearn, and that he should have been credited with a knockout. He asserts his determination to make good his claim of superiority tomorrow night.

Tonight in the ring of the Olympic A. C. Marty Cross will exchange jabs and swings with Eddie Nugent, an aspiring boxer of Nutley, N. J., who is said to be both fast and clever. The former bantam amateur title holder, George Mass, will meet Battling Henry in the other ten-round bout on the card.

On Wednesday evening the two west side bantamweights, Willie Astey and Joe Lynch, will go the ten-round route unless some lusty smash by one or the other of the contestants halts the go prematurely. The style of fighting of each of the lads is such that they are quite likely to mix it up heartily in the middle of the ring, and provide lots of action. Lynch, who is tall for a bantam, relies chiefly upon a left jab for results, while Astey's pet thrusts are a left hook and a right hand cross and uppercut, which he combines in action. Doc Lucas of Baltimore will make his début against Frank Kendall of California in the other chief bout, and the winner is promised a match with Jim Coffey inside of a fortnight.

On Friday night the Pioneer Sporting Club and the Harlem Sporting Club will give boxing shows. The bouts thus far arranged for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Marty Cross vs. Eddie Nugent, George Mass vs. Battling Henry, Young Lynch vs. Johnny Mack.

TUESDAY.

Washington Park, Brooklyn—Albert Badoud vs. Italian Joe Gans, Young Ahearn vs. Zulu Kid.

WEDNESDAY.

Stadium A. C.—Willie Astey vs. Joe Lynch, Doc Lucas vs. California Frank Kendall.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Joe Gibbs vs. Young Leroy, Murray Perkle vs. Young Larry, Battling Champ vs. Young O'Brien.

Pioneer S. C.—Young Reilly vs. Eddie McEntee, Artie McGovern vs. Young Red McDonald

Braccia Wins Long Island Chase.

Joseph Braccia of the Maplewood A. C. yesterday won the weekly road race of the Long Island Athletic League. His time was 28 minutes 16 seconds. The race started from the Swedish-American A. C. His club also won the point honors, with 28 points.

Comment on Current Events in the Domain of Sports

The Salitatory Giants.

The world's record holders in the crouching high jump will entertain their friends—a legion now, as compared with a few apologists three weeks ago—at the Polo Grounds on and after Friday next. Victims of a natural law, we—and that "we" includes pretty nearly every fervent and casual fan in New York—thought the Giants to be, as they slunk, bruised and crestfallen, down the Western trail in the second week of May. Gravity, which snatches the lifeless, leaden ball earthward, had claimed the equally lifeless, leaden Giants. They had shot to hard bed rock, while above them swayed, rising or sinking, their seven volatile competitors.

There was a false premise in this reasoning, however. The team's composition was not lead, but the hardest and most resilient of rubber. A hard thud at the bottom, and then a dazzling flash upward, with constantly accelerating speed, and a wake strewn with shattered remnants of rivals—this is the condensed, three weeks' biography of McGraw's aggregation, which now stands glaring defiance across Brooklyn Bridge at the perturbed Robins, or, as the milder of the Western baseball writers would put it, stamping, snorting, breathing flame from their nostrils, and curdling the depths of the heavens with their frenzied battle cry.

This achievement of New York's standard bearers in the National League, although as yet records for consecutive games have not fallen before them, is still utterly unexampled. When the Giants of 1906 and the White Sox, "hitless wonders" of 1906, made their respective straightaway marks of eighteen and nineteen games, they were already duly installed favorites of fandom, granted by popular accord high station in the categories of baseball power. The Giants who, Boreas and Sol permitting, will be welcomed and cheered by a world's series crowd at the Polo Grounds on Friday, departed from that field something over a fortnight ago without an admirer on earth, and with no friend except their batboy, who was wavering in his allegiance, and seeking a chance to jump to Troy or any other city. They return acclaimed by followers of the game, not only in this city, but in all other major and minor league preserves.

The secret, briefly, is this: The Giants had "the pumph" all the time, but the spring needed winding. Slowly but surely they were winding it all through those vexatious days of constant defeats in one-sided or extra-inning games, and when they started West the mighty coil was pretty tightly wound. The lever was pulled in Pittsburgh, and the amazing power released has prostrated antagonists in sixteen straight games and makes New York hopeful of a new record in consecutive victories.

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Courtney and His Discard Crew.

Charles E. Courtney, sitting in the annual game of college oarsmanship, had one hand in sight and another up his sleeve. The latter hand he produced on Saturday. It was composed of eight kings and an ace, and it beat the best that Princeton and Yale could show.

The prestige of Cornell's eminently capable and wily coach will be still further enhanced by his striking move in sending his third 'Varsity group of watermen upon Lake Cayuga's placid surface to carry the colors of the Ithacans against the Orange and Black and the Blue. He had seen Princeton's sterling combination nose out Harvard on Lake Carnegie early in the season, and had noted later the powerful sweep which placed the New Jersey oarsmen in the fore on the Schuylkill River. He had watched the futile battle of his chief shell against the Crimson on the Charles a week ago. The situation called for radical and daring action. Well, Courtney is a radical of the radicals, and his courage has never been impugned. He tilted his cap a bit, yawned pensively and remarked: "I guess I'll see what I can find in the wastebasket."

He produced therefrom a crew of 'Varsity discards, so thoroughly discarded that they were not even boated as the leading trial horses for the senior crew, and confided to this Cinderella crew the task of conquering unconquered Princeton and sturdy Yale. If the stroke had failed Courtney would have borne the brunt of odium of the failure, and thousands of "ifs" and "buts" would have surged around his devoted head. However, he is used to taking risks, and no other judgment of which he knows seems better to him than his own.

His spectacular eleventh-hour manœuvre was visited with success in a great contest, Princeton's crew being headed for the first time this year, while Yale was hardly a serious contender. But the question will arise: "Hadn't Courtney deliberately been using that wastebasket as a treasure chest?"

***

Californians in Intercollegiates.

Without desire to detract in the least from the great achievements of Cornell's team and "Ted" Meredith, it would seem that the showing of the California athletes in the intercollegiate track and field championships at Cambridge on Saturday stand out as a feature worthy of recognition and applause. Against odds that were almost overwhelming, the boys of California and Leland Stanford, Jr., Universities tied for third place in the point honors, beating Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Dartmouth among others of the strong Eastern teams.

These athletes came 3,000 miles to prove to Easterners that the West has become a centre of athletic activities not second to the East. Heretofore, when a great performance was heralded from beyond the Rockies the critics would sit up and start yelling: "It's only another Dan Kelly stunt." They have been doing it for years, but the showing of the Californians in the intercollegiates will soften this cry of skepticism in the future.

Cornell won the intercollegiates because of its general all-around strength. With the same number of men as the "wizard of Ithaca," Jack Moakley, had at his command, either California or Leland Stanford might well have won the point championship. Between them, the California institutions had but nineteen men before the trials. Moakley had fully twice that number. Cornell qualified eighteen men, California seven, and Leland Stanford seven.

Meredith, with his powerful running in the quarter and half miles, in which he repeated his feat of 1915 by winning both, and established a new record in each event, was, of course, the overshadowing individual figure of the intercollegiates. But in Murray, the lengthy hurdler of Leland Stanford, another splendid athlete was seen. Murray, in winning both the hurdle races, did not establish a precedent, but he showed that Western critics know an athlete when they see one.

There are certain athetic "experts" in the East who cannot for the world see how a Western athlete can attain the proficiency shown in the East. For instance, Simpson, the Missouri hurdler who only on Saturday ran the 120 high hurdles in the world's record time of 14 4-5 seconds, was credited with negotiating the same event in 14 4-5 seconds several weeks ago. A supposedly well-informed Eastern expert practically said Simpson was incapable of such a performance. Yet twice since he has duplicated it.

The intercollegiate championships will compel Easterners now to see that the advancement of track and field athletics beyond the Rockies has been so rapid that the boys on the sunny slopes of California are just as good as, and in many instances superior to, the best athletes in the East.

***

Racing at Belmont Park.

There are plenty of grounds for enthusiasm over the race meeting now in progress at Belmont Park. The chief changes which impress the racegoers, as compared with turf conditions of recent years, are the wider scope which the sport has attained and the large sum of money which has been expended in the formation of good racing stables. Not only have many of the best products of American breeding establishments been gathered together, but Europe has been heavily drawn upon for material.

The importations have been limited to yearlings, two-year-olds, and a few early three-year-olds. For the first time in the history of racing there is an opportunity for the American racegoer to compare on a somewhat comprehensive scale the foreing-bred and the home-bred. Every day's program thus far has contained the name of at least one imported thoroughbred, and on several of the cards there have been imported horses in almost every race.

The two-year old crop this year looks particularly good. Promising youngsters have been shown by John E. Madden, James Butler, W. R. Coe, Gifford Cochran, August Belmont, and others. Among the animals which have appeared under silk, and which seem to have class, are Wistful, Wood Tray, Leoni, Jack Mount, and Hourless, which quintet will doubtless be pointed for the Futurity.

***

Why Are Golfers Not at Tuxedo?

Why have the prominent golfers deserted the Tuxedo tournament? Back in the Ramapo Mountains, nestling comfortably in a valley surrounded by spruce-topped crags, forests of oak and chestnut, and bare peaks that seem to reach into the sky, the Tuxedo links is one of the prettiest spots in the whole country. The Ramapo River winds its quiet way through the various holes on the course, and, though the irate golfer who has his caddy wishing for his ball at every opportun may feel rather doubtful as to the esthetic value of the stream, it is nevertheless appreciated by all who pass in safety and by those who merely visit the valley in search of pleasure.

The Tuxedo Club members have a reputation for hospitality that reaches from coast to coast, and, though it may be more difficult to get within the sacred precincts of Tuxedo Park than to find the lost Pleiad, yet, once within, the guest is not only taken into homes but into hearts as well. The prizes for the winners in the tournament are attractive enough to cause any kind of a reasonable man to make an attempt for them. But who ever termed a golfer a reasonable man?

With everything to tempt him—a good course, fine prizes, a hospitable club, an annual fixture of many years, and the wealth of nature in Springtime spread before his eyes—the strange creature called the denizen of the links has elected to remain away, that he may play over some sandy Long Island course so close to the ocean that it is hopelessly flat, and so close to the city that a sliced ball may land in Central Park. It is rather a criticism of the present-day golfers that they are neglecting such an event as the annual invitation tournament of the Tuxedo Club.

OLDFIELD SMASHES RECORD.

Covers Indianapolis Circuit at Over 102 Miles an Hour.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—Barney Oldfield smashed the lap record of the Indianapolis motor speedway when he circled the two and one-half mile course today in 1:27.70, an average speed of 102.623 miles an hour.

Seven more cars qualified for the race today, making a total of twenty-one which have made the required speed of eighty miles an hour.

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CHICAGO WHITE SOX WHITEWASH THE INDIANS TWICE

WHITE SOX BLANK CLEVELAND TWICE

Chicago Batters Put End to the Winning Streaks of the Indians' Two Pet Pitchers.

SAME SCORE IN EACH GAME

Morton Loses After Eight Straight Victories and Coumbe Suffers First Defeat of Season.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Chicago shut out Cleveland by 2 to 0 in both games of a double-header here today. The first game was a pitchers' duel between Scott and Coumbe and resulted in the latter's first defeat of the season. The local men won by opportune hitting.

In the second game Morton's winning streak was broken. He had won eight straight up to today, and his downfall was the direct result of erratic support. Faber pitched a masterly game, doing his best work in the pinches. Sensational fielding was done by both clubs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Collins,rf	3	1	1	2	1	Graney,lf	4	0	1	1	1
Weaver,ss	3	1	1	1	2	Engle,3b	4	0	0	1	1
E.Collins,2b	3	0	0	3	4	Speaker,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Ness,1b	3	0	1	8	0	Roth,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	5	0	Gandil,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	1	1	Howard,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Schalk,c	3	0	1	8	0	Wam'nss,ss	3	0	0	2	3
M'Mull'n,3b	3	0	0	1	4	O'Neil,c	2	0	0	3	2
Faber,p	2	0	0	0	3	Morton,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	6	27	15	Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	0	7	24	14

a-Batted for Morton in eighth inning.

Errors—Faber, Wambsgans, O'Neil, (2,) Morton.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Howard, Felsch. Stolen bases—Fournier, Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Faber, Wambsgans. Double play—O'Neil to Howard. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 5. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Morton, 6 hits and no runs in 7 innings; off Coveleskie, no hits and no runs in 1 inning; off Faber, 7 hits and no runs in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (O'Neil.) Struck out—By Faber, 6; by Morton, 4. Passed ball—O'Neil. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hildebrand.

TIGERS FIND GROOM EASY.

St. Louis Is Defeated by Detroit by Score of 6 to 3.

DETROIT, Mich., May 28.—Detroit won a listless slugging match from St. Louis here today. The score was 6 to 3. The Tigers found their ancient hoodoo, Bob Groom, easy, and drove him from the mound in the third inning. The score:

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	2	3	3	Shotten,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	0	4	Johnson,ss	4	1	1	5	3
Cobb,cf	3	2	2	3	0	Miller,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Veach,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Sisler,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Hallman,rf	4	2	2	2	1	Fratt,2b	4	0	0	3	2
Burns,1b	4	1	2	8	0	Deal,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Young,2b	3	0	0	5	3	Marsans,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Stanage,c	3	0	2	2	1	Austin,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Dauss,p	3	0	0	0	2	Hartley,c	3	0	1	2	2
						Groom,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	10	27	14	Park,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aBorton	1	0	0	0	0
						bTobin	1	0	1	0	0
						cCrandall	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	3	9	24	11

a-Batted for Pratt in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Hartley in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Park in ninth inning.
Errors—Johnson, Hartley, Groom.

Detroit	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	6
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Shotten, Stanage (2), Cobb, Miller, Johnson. Three-base hits—Cobb, Sisler, Hellmann. Stolen bases—Vitt, Cobb. Sacrifice flies—Veach, Marsans, Young. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 7. First base on error—Detroit. First base on balls—Off Groom, 1; off Dauss, 1; off Park, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 6 hits, 4 runs in two and one-third innings; off Park, 4 hits, 1 run in five and two-thirds innings; off Dauss, 9 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss (Austin). Struck out—By Groom, 1; by Park, 1; by Dauss, 1. Wild pitch—Dauss. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

YANKEES POUND THE BALL.

Make 7 Hits and 8 Runs in One Inning at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 28.—For seven innings today the Stamford semi-professional team held the Yankees to a small score. In the eighth the Donovanites jumped on Barron viciously and hammered out seven hits, three of them two-base drives, corralling eight runs. Magee, up twice in this inning, hit the ball over the short right-field fence each time for a double.

Slim Love pitched six innings, and the local men could do nothing with his offerings. Schaefer finished the game in the box. Mullin, subbing for Pipp, had three hits in five times up. The score:

YANKEES.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	STAMFORD.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hartzell,rf	4	2	1	1	0	Carroll,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Walters,rf	1	2	1	1	0	Dowden,ss	4	0	1	2	2
Magee,2b,cf	5	2	2	1	0	Butler,c	4	0	1	6	2
Gedeon,2b	2	0	2	2	1	Kasparek,lf	4	0	0	3	1
Sch'fer,2b,p	3	1	1	0	5	Clark,1b	2	0	1	9	0
Baum'nn,3b	4	1	0	2	1	Burke,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Mullin,1b	5	2	3	10	0	Horkh'er,2b	3	0	1	0	4
Boone,ss	5	1	2	2	5	Mertz,rf	3	0	0	1	0
High,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Barron,p	3	0	0	0	2
Alexander,c	4	0	0	7	1						
Love,p,cf	4	1	2	0	1	Total	30	0	4	27	16
Total	39	11	12	27	14						

Errors—Baumann, Carroll, Dowden, Horkheimer (2.)

Yankees	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	8	0	—	11
Stamford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Walters, Magee (2,) Gedeon, Love. Double plays—Boone, Gedeon, and Mullin; Schaefer, Mullin, and Boone; Carroll and Clark. Stolen bases—Hartzell, Magee, Mullin. Left on bases—Yankees, 4; Stamford, 3. First base on errors—Stamford, 1; Yankees, 2. Hits—Off Love, 3 in 6 innings. Bases on balls—By Barron, 2. Struck out—By Love, 7; by Barron, 5. Umpire—Mr. Tone.

New York Times Juniors Win Again

The New York Times Juniors played their second game of the season yesterday, defeating the West Side Stars by the score of 16 to 3. E. Black, The Times boys' pitcher, had twelve strikeouts to his credit.

Panama Baseball Season Closes.

Special to The New York Times.

PANAMA, May 28.—The Panama Canal League baseball season closed today with one of the most exciting games of the season, when the Balboa team beat the Twenty-ninth Infantry, by a score of 4 to 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 0.
(First game.)
Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 0.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 0.
(First game.)
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 1.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Washington	24	12	.667
Cleveland	23	14	.622
New York	19	13	.594
Boston	17	18	.486
Chicago	16	19	.457
Detroit	15	20	.429
Philadelphia	13	21	.382
St. Louis	12	22	.353

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	19	11	.633
New York	18	13	.581
Philadelphia	19	14	.576
Boston	15	16	.484
Cincinnati	18	21	.462
Chicago	17	21	.447
Pittsburgh	16	20	.444
St. Louis	16	22	.421

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Chicago.

PIRATES TWICE VICTORS.

Heavy Hitting Features Double-Header with St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—Pittsburgh took two games from St. Louis today in the first double-header of the season played here. The Pirates won the first 4 to 0 and the second 4 to 1. In the first game St. Louis could do nothing with Miller and Cooper, who held them to four hits, while Pittsburgh pounded Doak for ten.

In the second game the visitors batted Meadows out of the box in the fourth, after getting six hits, including a double and a triple. This game was called at the end of the fifth to allow the players to catch a train. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	5	2	2	5	1	Smith,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Johnston,1b	5	0	1	10	0	Long	3	0	0	1	0
Wagner,ss	5	1	2	2	2	Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hinch'an,rf	4	1	1	4	0	Corhan,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Schultz,3b	4	0	2	0	0	Bescher,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Barney,lf	2	0	1	2	0	Betzel,2b,cf	4	0	1	2	4
Knabe,2b	4	0	0	1	2	Wilson,rf	1	0	0	0	0
A.Wilson,c	4	0	2	3	2	Butler,rf	1	0	0	0	0
F.Miller,p	2	0	0	0	2	Hornsby,3b	2	0	0	1	3
Cooper,p	1	0	0	0	0	Miller,1b,2b	2	0	1	15	0
						Snyder,c	3	0	0	5	2
						Doak,p	2	0	0	0	5
						Gonzales,1b	1	0	1	1	0
Total	36	4	11	27	10	Total	29	0	4	27	17

a-Batted for Smith in eighth inning.

Errors—Hinchman, Williams, Hornsby, J. Miller.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Schultz, Corhan, J. Miller. Stolen bases—A. Wilson, Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Barney, Cooper. Double play—Carey to Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 2; off Cooper, 2; off Doak, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 2 hits, no runs in four innings; off Doak, 10 hits, 8 runs in eight innings; off Cooper, 2 hits, no runs in five innings; off Williams, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Cooper, 2; by Doak, 5. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	3	1	1	4	0	Smith,cf	3	0	0	1	0
J.Jo'ne'n,1b	3	0	0	9	1	Corhan,ss	3	0	0	3	1
Wagner,ss	3	0	1	1	1	Bescher,lf	2	1	1	2	0
Hinch'an,rf	2	0	1	1	0	Betzel,2b	2	0	1	0	1
Schultz,3b	3	0	0	1	2	Wilson,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Barney,lf	3	1	1	2	0	Hornsby,3b	2	0	1	2	3
Knabe,2b	3	0	0	1	0	Miller,1b	2	0	0	5	0
Gibson,c	2	1	1	0	0	Snyder,c	2	0	0	2	2
Mamaux,p	2	1	2	0	0	Meadows,p	1	0	1	0	1
						Steele,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	20	4	7	15	3	aButler	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	19	1	4	15	8

a-Batted for Steele in fifth inning.

Error—Bescher.

Pittsburgh	0	0	1	3	0	—	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	—	1

Two-base hit—Hinchman. Three-base hits—Gibson, Meadows. Stolen bases—Carey, 2. Sacrifice hit—Knabe. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 1; off Meadows, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mamaux, 4 hits, 1 run, in five innings; off Meadows, 6 hits, 4 runs, in three and one-third innings; off Steele, 1 hit, no runs, in one and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Meadows, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

			R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	9	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Richmond	15	10	.600
Newark	15	11	.577
Providence	13	10	.565
Baltimore	15	12	.556
Montreal	13	12	.520
Buffalo	12	13	.480
Rochester	9	16	.360
Toronto	8	16	.333

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
Richmond at Providence.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 4; Bridgeport, 2.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 2; New Orleans, 0.
Birmingham, 4; Nashville, 3.
Memphis, 3; Mobile, 2.

American Association.

Kansas City, 3; Minneapolis, 1.
St. Paul, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
Columbus, 4; Louisville, 1.
Toledo, 22; Indianapolis, 4.

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THREE TRACK STARS WILL JOIN N. Y. A. C.

Meredith, Murray, and Riley Are to Run for the Mercury Foot Organization.

Ted Meredith, University of Pennsylvania; Fred Murray, Leland Stanford, Jr., University; E. C. Riley of Dartmouth, and probably Johnny W. Overton of Yale, will be seen in the colors of the New York Athletic Club this season. Official announcement to this effect was made last night by Paul H. Pilgrim, Assistant Director of Athletics of the Mercury Foot organization, who returned yesterday from Boston, where he made final arrangements for enlisting at least three of this great quartet of college athletes, who were shining lights in the intercollegiate championships at Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday.

Meredith, who will graduate from Pennsylvania next month, will come to New York almost immediately to take up his residence; Murray will remain in the East, it is expected, and Riley's relatives make New York their home.

Pilgrim is not certain about Overton, for the former Tennessee boy is not certain about himself. Overton feels keenly his double defeat in the intercollegiates, for he was confident of winning at least one event, and it is as likely as not that he will retire from athletics for the Summer at any rate.

It is not altogether unexpected news that Meredith will adopt the New York A. C. as his club, although it was believed in some quarters that he would join the Irish-American A. C., in view of his close association with Lawson Robertson, the Winged Fist trainer, who went to Philadelphia early this month as temporary assistant to Dr. George Orton.

Meredith will go to work for a New York broker, and after making his home here will become eligible to represent the New York A. C. in championship competition.

Murray, a brother of Lindley Murray, the national indoor tennis champion, who lives in Bayonne, N. J., has been considering living in the East for some time. His addition to the Mercury Foot roster means ten almost certain Mercury Foot points in all championship competitions.

Riley, coached by Harry Hillman, has been improving every year, and in the intercollegiates ran well up with Meredith when the latter established a new world's record for a quarter mile around a turn. Riley finished second. He will report to Trainer Wefers about July 1.

With these three men the New York A. C. now has the makings of a national championship squad, and there will be additions in a few days which are expected to make the Mercury Footers invincible at Newark on Sept. 9.

GLENCOE BEATEN IN RELAY.

Morningside A. C. Athletes Score Victory in Special Medley Event.

Unable to hold a twenty-five yard lead obtained on the first relay by F. Teschner, the Glencoe Athletic Club yesterday was defeated by the Morningside Athletic Club in a special medley relay race, which featured the members' games of the Glencoe Club held at 126th Street and Second Avenue. The Macombs Athletic Club was also represented in this race, but was never a factor. Teschner, who ran the furlong for the home club, gained twenty-five yards on Lowney of the Morningsides, but on the next leg of the journey, a half mile, Terry Halpin regained this distance, and a few yards to boot, when Lobou of the Glencoes slowed down after a fast start.

All of the members' events, which were principally handicap affairs, were well contested. A one-lap race for girls produced more quarrels than competition, and was won by Mollie McCabe. The summary:

Medley Relay, Special.—Won by Morningside A. C., (Lowney, Halpin, Voelk, and Heydet;) Glencoe A. C., (Teschner, Lobou, Kangas, and Cant,) second; Macomb's A. C., (Lantelme, Whitty, Davies, and Skiba,) third. Time—8:33 3-5.

55-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by F. Teschner, (scratch;) S. Lobou, (6 feet,) second; T. McEnery, (8 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

250-Yard Run.—Won by T. Neuman, (22 yards;) S. Lobou, (6 yards,) second; T. Cassidy, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:26 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Ronpalnen, (80 yards;) C. Timmins, (35 yards,) second; A. Kangas, (scratch,) third. Time—2:01 1-5.

One-Mile Walk, Novice.—Won by C. Timmins; C. Ritter, second; T. Mulvaney, third. Time—7:59 1-5.

One-Lap Race for Girls.—Won by Mollie McCabe; Lillian Leuschner, second; Alice Griffin, third. Time—0:26.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap. — Won by W. Ronpalnen, (1:15;) T. Mullane, (0:30,) second; F. Cocentino, (2:00,) third. Time—13:06 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by S. Lobou, (1 foot,) with 18 feet 11 inches; R. Ritter, (2 feet,) second, with 18 feet 5½ inches; W. Kelly, (2 feet,) third, with 18 feet 2 inches.

COHEN WINS FROM SCRATCH.

Takes First Place in 100-Yard Event of Mohawk Games.

Scratch men divided honors with long mark men in the members' handicap games of the Mohawk Athletic Club, contested yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park. Louis Cohen, back marker, won the 100-yard dash by defeating Eugene Pinckney, who had a four-yard start. Pinckney scored a victory in the quarter-mile run. The summary:

100-Yard Run, Handicap. — Won by Louis Cohen, (scratch,) Eugene Pinckney, (4 yards,) second; George Dolan, (3½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Biddle, (scratch;) John Donohue, (50 yards,) second; John Dolan, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:05 3-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Fred Travelena, (40 yards;) Roy Maliory, (215 yards,) second; John McGuiness, (245 yards,) third. Time—15:45 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Eugene Pinckney, (8 yards;) Harry Biddle, (8 yards,) second; Louis Cohen, (3 yards back of scratch,) third. Time—0:54.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by Herbert Elseysent, (1 foot,) with 47 feet 5¼ inches; Leo Rudnick, (3 feet,) second, with 44 feet 9¼ inches; Ernest Weiler, (5 feet,) third, with 43 feet 5 inches.

REDS BAT JUST IN TIME.

Come Through in Ninth with Hits That Win Game.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—A ninth-inning batting rally, with Saier's error, enabled Cincinanti to win the last game of the series with Chicago here today by 3 to 2. The score:

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	2	McCarthy,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Neale,cf	4	0	2	3	1	Flack,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Chase,1b	4	2	1	0	0	Williams,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Wingo,c	4	1	2	4	1	Mann,lf	4	1	1	4	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	3	0	Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	3	4
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	11	1	Saier,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Herzog,ss	3	0	0	3	3	Fischer,c	4	0	1	2	1
Louden,2b	3	0	0	1	4	Doolan,ss	4	1	1	1	4
Schulz,p	2	0	0	0	2	Seaton,p	3	0	2	0	1
Moseley,p	0	0	0	0	0						
aClark	1	0	0	0	0	Total	33	2	10	*26	14
bMitchell	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	33	3	7	27	14						

*Two out when winning run was scored.
aBatted for Schulz in eighth inning.
bBatted for Herzog in ninth inning.
Errors—Saier, Doolan.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	3
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2

Two-base hit—Neale. Three-base hits—Mann, McCarthy, Doolan. Stolen bases—Chase, Saier. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Double plays—Zimmerman to Saier, Herzog to Mollwitz; Groh, Louden to Mollwitz; Neal to Wingo. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Seaton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Seaton, 7 hits, 1 run in 8 2-3 innings; off Schultz, 9 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; off Moseley, 1 hit no runs in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Schultz, (McCarthy.) Struck out—By Seaton, 2; by Schultz, 2. Passed ball—Wingo. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

KRAMER RIDES LIKE WIND.

Beats Spears in Cycle Match Race and Then Wins Long Contest.

NEWARK, N. J., May 28.—Frank Kramer of East Orange, who has held the professional championship of America for the last fifteen years, rode in splendid form at the Newark Velodrome this afternoon and defeated Bob Spears of Australia in a match race at two-thirds of a mile. After disposing of Spears, Kramer won the five-mile invitation race in which there were thirty-three starters.

Alfred Goullet, who was the runner-up to Kramer last season for the national championship, won his first race of the season, taking the two-thirds mile handicap, riding from scratch. Eddie Root of Boston, who had fifty yards, finished second, and Frank Corry of Australia, with forty yards, was third.

VETERAN LEADS WALKERS.

Adolph Arnold Wins Five-Mile Handicap Race from Big Field.

Adolph Arnold, the "old man" of Pastime Athletic Club fame, led a field of twenty-two veterans and youngsters yesterday in the five-mile handicap race of the Walkers' Club of America, contested at Macombs Dam Park. Arnold, with nine minutes handicap, went the full route in 46:15. He was followed across the line by K. F. Hearns, who had four minutes allowance. Willie Plant, starting from scratch, finished ninth in 40:10. The first five finished as follows: Adolph Arnold, (9:00,) 46:15; K. F. Hearns, (4:00,) 41:35; Fred Keyser, (4:00,) 42:06; A. J. Jungbluth, (8:00,) 46:25 4-5; F. F. Hickey, (12:00,) 50:26.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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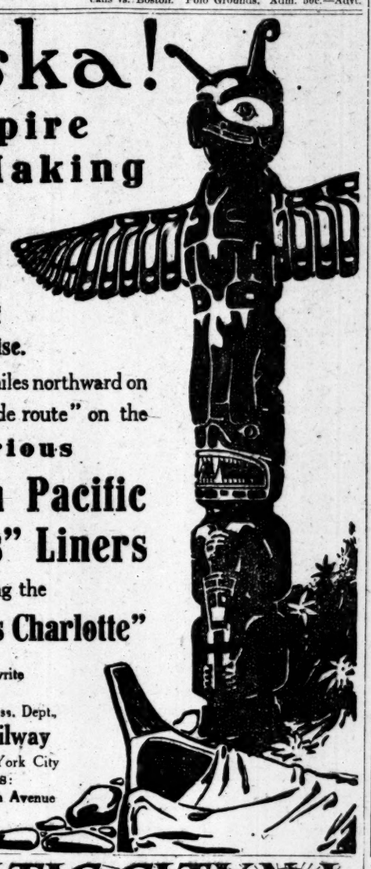

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Rooms with and without bath. Fine location. Excellent service. Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y. Golf & Tennis. Phone 509 Bronxville. Open all year.
A dinner will be served to automobile parties on Memorial Day at noon.

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For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 12 50-pound cans, each containing a product purporting to be "Purified Wool Fat." Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and

TOMKINS FORESEES CENTRAL MONOPOLY

Ex-Dock Commissioner Assails the West Side Report of Terminal Committee.

FAVORS MARGINAL SYSTEM

Says Proposed Plan So Splits Up the Territory That Only One Road Could Operate There.

According to Calvin Tomkins, ex-Commissioner of Docks, the supplementary report of the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate fails to meet the objection that the proposed private right of way through the blocks below Thirtieth Street, allowed the New York Central Railroad in the west side improvement plan, is not as desirable as the original plan for the marginal elevated railroad, provided with switch connections to all blocks along the line.

Mr. Tomkins said yesterday that the original plan would make it possible to use the full depth of each block in the terminal belt between the river and the Ninth Avenue elevated road, whereas the present plan would divide the terminal belt in two below Thirtieth Street, and by chopping the blocks into short lengths would make them unavailable for the other roads and comparatively so for the Central's own use. After reciting the committee's report that it would be possible to cross the proposed elevated structure in the public streets at thirty-six points south of Thirtieth Street Mr. Tomkins said:

"Crossings below the Central's grade will be street surface crossings, which are obviously impracticable. Crossings above the Central's grade will be forty feet above the street level and will necessitate a similar height for the city's proposed marginal union rail terminal of the future. This is obviously impracticable. Crossings at the Central's grade will involve the danger and conflict of traffic incident to all grade crossings, and will be obviously impracticable as between rival roads in this intensively used terminal system. Granting, however, that crossovers are possible, of what avail will they be to the other roads, since the blocks are left too short for terminal use in comparison with the Central's splendid terminals north of Thirtieth Street?"

Sees Union Terminal Obstacles.

Regarding the statement in the report that the committee "can see no force or justice in the suggestion for the compulsory admission of other railroads to facilities which the New York Central is providing at enormous cost," Mr. Tomkins said:

"My suggestion to the committee has been to leave this matter to the future supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission—the city to content itself now with imposing a physical plan which shall not interfere with the ultimate establishment of a single co-ordinated terminal system for all the roads. The marginal route makes this possible. The private right of way intentionally obstructs its accomplishment. While Dock Commissioner, and since, I have contended for this fundamental principle of modern port organization and administration, which has been concisely described by the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission in its 1915 report.

"If Manhattan is ever to have a union terminal now is the time to give the matter consideration, and the least the committee can do is not to make it physically impossible of future accomplishment by forcing a separate one-road plan through the middle of the terminal belt.

"The committee's complaisant admission that it forced the Central to this change is an illuminating commentary on the committee's good intentions and bad judgment for it has assuredly thrown Brer Rabbit into the brier patch against his protestations. As a consequence, the Central, while losing the best modern terminal opportunities south of thirtieth Street, will be able to exclude the other roads from the advantages of in-shore terminals, and will gain complete and masterful control over the commercial and industrial development of west Manhattan.

"The committee's description of the defects and inadequacies of the terminal which has been planned for Canal Street demonstrates better than anything I can say the destructive influence of its plan upon terminal opportunities south of Thirtieth Street, and its elevitable perpetuation of the extensive and inconvenient car yard float system.

"While providing for impracticable crossings in the lower district, the committee's report does not specifically reserve sub-surface street crossings north of Thirtieth Street, which may be desirable in the future for tunnel approach from New Jersey and which should be planned for now.

Plan Called Wasteful.

"Should the committee's report be adopted, the city can find some consolation in the probability that the plan, as planned, will never be executed. It is too obviously wasteful of capital and of opportunities, and after serving the purpose of transferring the industrial and commercial center of west Manhattan to the Central, good and sufficient reasons will be subsequently discovered for putting back the main service line on the marginal way, where it belongs, and for organizing the terminals along the line in accordance with recognized principles of port development.

"It is probable that some understanding as to future joint use already exists between the Central and the other roads. It is too bad that we cannot have a public understanding, or at least a plan which will assure an efficient joint use in the future. The enlightened treatment of the Grand Central locality by the railroad encourages the hope that a similarly comprehensive and liberal policy will characterize the Central's use of its west side opportunities in spite of the present plan."

Mr. Tomkins said he approved of Borough President Mark's plea for further hearings. Especially, he said, should the Board of Estimate accept the offer of the New Jersey Harbor Commission to appear on invitation. He added:

"If the reports of the commercial bodies, which have as great an interest in maintaining commercial and industrial order south of Seventy-second Street as the park interests have in maintaining aesthetic order north of that point, shall sharply and specifically discuss disputed points, the result will be helpful. The west side Mannattan plan, as finally adopted, will determine the port policy of New York for years to come."

TABLET FOR PROF. BALDWIN.

His Five Hundredth City College Organ Recital Marked by Gift.

The great organ of the College of the City of New York resounded yesterday afternoon through the Great Hall for the five hundredth time in a public recital by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, who was presented yesterday with an illuminated testimonial and a bronze tablet of appreciation from those who have enjoyed his Sunday afternoon concerts.

Sidney E. Mazes, President of City College, said Professor Baldwin's work for the college had been four times as great as the college might reasonably ask of him. A. L. Andrews, Chairman of the committee which, in spite of Professor Baldwin's protest, procured the gifts and made the presentation, spoke of the great pleasure which the organ recitals had given.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, formerly President of the college, made the presentation. After praising Professor Baldwin and his work for the college, he called attention to the fact that it was through the effort of the late Edward M. Shepard, more than any other man, that the great organ, in fact the new college buildings, were obtained by the City.

The resolution addressed to Professor Baldwin was signed by A. L. Andrews, Joseph E. Sillman, A. Schwartz, Miss I. A. Consuegra, Miss Laura Greenfield, Maurice Brandt and Clarence W. Warner. The inscription on the tablet read:

This Tablet
Commemorates the
Five Hundredth Public Organ Recital
Given by
Professor Samuel A. Baldwin
at the
College of the City of New York May 28, 1916,
and Expresses in a Small Measure the
Appreciation of an Admiring Public.

Professor Baldwin was deeply affected and found it difficult to reply to the presentation.

"I have never come to the organ except with a feeling of enthusiasm," he said, "and as long as I retain that enthusiasm I hope that I may be permitted to go on. I am glad that it is not a memorial tablet, as I am not a dead one yet."

UNVEIL CAPT. KNOX STATUE.

Memorial in Woodlawn to Army Aviator, Killed in Flight.

A monument to Captain George H. Knox of the First Aero Squadron, U. S. A., who was killed on Aug. 12, 1915, when his aeroplane fell at Fort Sill, Okla., was unveiled yesterday afternoon over his grave in the Knox plot in Woodlawn Cemetery. He was an adopted son of the late Colonel Edward M. Knox, founder of the Knox Hat Company of this city, and in addition to distinguished service in the Philippines, where he took part in the capture of Aguinaldo, was formerly Military Attaché to the American Embassy in Peking.

Before his adoption, Captain Knox's name was Robinson, and his mother, Mrs. Knox Robinson, of Brooklyn, unveiled his monument, which consists of a granite shaft and a life size bronze statue of the officer, in full uniform. More than one hundred friends and relatives attended the ceremonies, at which addresses were made by the Rev. Henry Warren, Dr. Milo H. Gates, and the Rev. Aaron Oldham, who also pronounced the benediction.

Among those who attended were Major-General Daniel Appleton, Captain and Mrs. Raymond Briggs, Captain and Mrs. Edward Teale, Captain and Mrs. William Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Little, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Little, Mr. and Mrs. Romaine Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sturges, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lansing.

11,000 CROSS EACH HOUR.

Fifth Av. and 42d St. Congestion Analyzed in Report.

Ralph Folks, Commissioner of Public Works, in a report for 1915 on the Division of Sidewalks sent to Borough President Marks, says that the sidewalks of Manhattan have been entirely freed from canopy awnings with permanent iron supports, which were both objectionable and dangerous to pedestrians and frequently caused serious accidents. The report also states that almost 80 per cent. of the street corners in Manhattan were equipped with the new type of street signs, which combined in one frame both street and avenue.

Of congested traffic at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street the report says:

"A recent traffic count on a week-day for a period of ten hours, from 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M., showed that 113,780 persons and 34,000 vehicles crossed at this important intersection during that time. In one period of fifteen minutes, between 10:45 and 11 A. M., on Fifth Avenue alone, 433 vehicles passed. At this point the Borough President inaugurated a novel experiment of painting footprints on the crosswalk to dissuade pedestrians from crossing in the middle of the block, where a large proportion of accidents happened."

TOURISTS GO TO EUROPE.

Steamships Expect More Travel Than Last Year.

Steamship agents say the outlook for tourist travel to Europe this Summer is much brighter than it was in 1915. The steamships Cannonia, St. Louis, and Alaunia sailed for Liverpool and London on Saturday with all their cabin accommodation taken, and the Lafayette sailed for Bordeaux with 175 in her first cabin, which included a large number of American women bound for Biarritz and Pau to spend the Summer.

The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam sails this afternoon for Rotterdam via Falmouth with 312 cabin passengers, of whom 162 are women on their way to Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, to get away from the heat and return to New York in September.

Tourists are not being encouraged to visit London or Paris at the present time on account of the war conditions, the agents said, but there was nothing to prevent their landing on the Continent and proceeding to Switzerland.

CROWDS IN CONEY'S SURF.

250,000 at Island on First Big Bathing Day of Season.

When a thunder shower broke at Coney Island at 10 o'clock last night the police were kept busy with the crowds. It was estimated that more than 250,000 persons had visited the Island. Yesterday was the first big bathing day of the year for the resort. There were no accidents in the water. Several women fainted in the crush at the B. R. T. and trolley platforms when the shower came.

A young couple, who said they came from New Britain, Conn., walked into the police station early last evening and asked Sergeant Masterson to marry them. They were told that a license was required, and departed sadly.

Memorial for Henry Glass.

Memorial services for Henry Glass, merchant and philanthropist, which were held yesterday afternoon in the Temple Obab Zedek, 18 West 116th Street, were attended by more than 2,000 men and women. Mr. Glass was President of the congregation. Rabbi Dr. Phillip Klein and Dr. Bernard Drachman delivered eulogies, and the Ninetieth Psalm was chanted by the Rev. Joseph Rosenblatt, assisted by the choir. Mr. Glass was also President of the Uptown Talmud Torah and prominent in charitable organizations. He came to America from Russia when he was 10 years old.

INTERNAL REVENUES NEAR RECORD TOTAL

Will Probably Reach $495,000,000 and May Exceed Half Billion, McAdoo Figures.

EXCEED ALL ESTIMATES

Prosperity of the Country and Enforcement of Tax Laws the Credited Causes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that the total receipts from internal revenue in the present fiscal year would reach $495,000,000, and might pass the half-billion mark, exceeding all records. This estimate was based on a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Secretary McAdoo issue this statement on the subject:

"As a result of the great prosperity of the country and the effective and vigorous enforcement of the internal revenue laws by the Treasury Department, internal revenue receipts are pouring into the Treasury at a rate far in excess of all forecasts.

"The income from this source will reach the enormous total of $495,000,000, and probably $501,000,000 by June 30, 1916, the end of the current fiscal year.

"This gratifying estimate of receipts, which emphasizes the great strength of the Treasury in this extraordinary period, is made on the basis of a report just received from Commissioner Osborn of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

"The great boom in business is largely responsible for the increase in the receipts from ordinary internal revenue. The prosperity of the country, with the attendant wider scope of employment and increase in wages, has, in itself, resulted in a larger consumption of taxable articles, greatly augmenting the Government's revenue.

More Taxes Paid on Liquors.

"For the first ten months, ended April 30, of the current fiscal year receipts and collections on tobacco alone increased $5,505,121.89 over the corresponding period of a year ago, which, in large part, is due to the great improvement in business conditions. Commissioner Osborn points out that it has been the experience of the Internal Revenue Bureau that collections on account of tobacco, especially cigars and cigarettes, are affected more by business conditions than the collections from any other source.

"Notwithstanding the spread of prohibition, collections on distilled spirits for the first ten months of the current fiscal year increased $10,013,140.54 over the corresponding period of a year ago. This is due in great measure to the effective enforcement of the internal revenue taxes on distilled spirits. It is estimated that through the campaign of the Treasury Department against undergauging, equalizing, and blockading in distilleries the revenue of the Government has been increased by probably $5,000,000 annually.

"The only article of taxation showing a decrease is that on beer. Because of the relatively low tax on fermented liquors and the difficulty of getting untax-paid beer on the market the Commissioner says that the loss in tax on beer on account of fraud has been negligible, and that the decrease is due principally to the increase in the prohibition laws.

"It is estimated that the expenditures from the internal revenue appropriation for the current fiscal year will be $7,000,000, and, even if the collections amounted to only $495,000,000, the cost of collection will be 1.45 per cent., the lowest in the history of the Internal Revenue Service. If the collections amount to $500,000,000 the cost of collection will approximate 1.44 per cent."

Increases in Taxes Noted.

Secretary McAdoo appended to his statement the following extract from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

"The first ten months of this fiscal year the ordinary receipts, exclusive of income and emergency taxes, were $13,-619,127.03 in excess of the collections for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1915. Said amount was derived as follows:

Increase in collections on spirits	$10,013,140.54
Increase in collections on tobacco	5,505,121.89
Increase in collections on miscellaneous	173,322.08
Total	$15,001,584.51
Less decrease in collections on beer	2,052,457.48
Net increase for ten months	$13,639,127.03

"This amount added to the total ordinary collections for last fiscal year, $283,410,138.71, gives a total of $297,-049,265.74. I believe that the increase in the ordinary receipts in the next two months will amount to approximately $6,000,000, in which event the ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1916 would approximate $303,000,000, or about $19,-600,000 in excess of the ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1915. The ordinary collections for April, 1916, exclusive of income and emergency taxes, as compared with similar collections April, 1915, show increases in receipts from the following sources:

Spirits	$1,549,265.72
Tobacco	263,395.56
Miscellaneous	57,361.92
Total	$1,870,023.20
Less decr. in collections on beer	526,961.00
Net increase	$1,343,062.11

"In comparing the receipts in April of this year with April of last year, it should be borne in mind that April, 1916, had twenty-five collection days as compared with twenty-six collection days in April, 1915.

"In the first ten months of this fiscal year there was collected on income taxes $32,798,256.56, as against $10,-021,159.66, as compared with the corresponding period in last fiscal year.

"The emergency tax collections for the first ten months of this fiscal year amounted to $69,258,906.90.

"I estimate that the internal revenue collections for the fiscal year 1916 will be as follows:

Ordinary	$303,000,000
Emergency	82,000,000
Individual income tax	60,000,000
Corporation tax	50,000,000
Total	$495,000,000

"I consider this a conservative estimate."

Refuse Insurance Against Rain.

Owing to the pressure of risks taken directly as result of the war, Lloyd's has refused so far to insure the National Open-Air Festival Society against rain in its production of Verdi's "Requiem" next Sunday at the Polo Grounds. The risk asked was for $10,-000, and under normal conditions the premium would be in the neighborhood of $500 to the society, but on account of the effect which war insurance has had on other classes of business, the London office wired that there would have to be a great deal of delay in the matter, and the premium would be far in excess of the usual one. The matter will be discussed by cable today.

Monument to a Stogie Maker.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 28. — A monument erected from funds given by organized labor was unveiled on the public square here today to the late Augustus Pollack, a stogie manufacturer. A parade in which 10,000 marchers representing every branch of industry in Wheeling participated, preceded the exercises.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	6½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	6½	Dec. 18, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 16; then a review of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 8 months' course in concentration.
The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.
The Clark School for Concentration
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Week Ended May 27

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last
230	Alaska G. M.	22⅝	23⅛	22½	22½
320	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	28	28½	27	28
10	Al.-C. Mfg. pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
340	Am. Beet S.	73⅝	74⅞	73	73½
1,210	Am. Can	57	58	56	56⅝
630	Am. C. & Fy.	61⅝	62½	59¾	59¾
10	Am. H. & L.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
80	Am. H. & L. pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49½	49½
270	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛
80	Am. Linseed.	22½	22½	22	22
50	Am. Lin. pf.	49⅛	49½	49½	49⅝
5,200	Am. Locomo.	71	73⅜	70⅝	72½
6,880	Am. Sm. & R.	99⅞	102⅜	97⅝	98¼
70	Am. Sug. Ref.	112½	112½	112½	112½
30	Am. Tel. & T.	120	120	120	120
500	Am. Zinc.	85⅛	88⅝	82⅞	83⅝
9,980	Anaconda Cop.	87	87½	84⅜	84⅜
700	At., T. & S.F.	105⅝	106⅝	105¼	105¼
6,028	Baldwin Loco.	88⅜	92⅜	87⅜	88
1,035	Balt. & Ohio.	92⅜	94⅜	91⅛	91⅛
130	Batopilas M.	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼
300	Brook. R. T.	87⅜	88½	87	87½
880	Butte & Sup.	95⅜	95¼	91¼	91⅞
120	Calif. Petrol.	22⅞	23⅜	22⅝	23⅛
230	Can. Pacific.	183⅜	183½	179⅜	179⅜
700	C. Leath. Co.	54⅝	55⅜	54⅜	54⅜
230	Ches. & Ohio.	63⅜	64½	62⅜	62⅜
2,970	C., M. & St.P.	98¼	101⅝	97½	97½
1,220	C., R. I. & P.	20	21½	19⅝	20⅜
100	Chino Copper.	54	54	54	54
1,370	Col. Fuel & I.	44	44⅞	42⅝	43
660	Con. Gas . . .	139⅝	141⅝	137½	137½
160	Corn Prod. R.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
15,040	Crucible Steel	85	87⅝	83⅜	84
30	D. & R. G. pf.	26¼	26½	26½	26½
1,560	Dist. Sec.	51½	52	50¼	50⅝
250	Dome Mines.	26⅛	26½	25⅝	25⅝
115	Erie	40⅝	40⅞	38⅝	38⅝
230	Erie 1st pf.	55½	55⅞	54	54⅜
10	Gen. Electric.	173⅛	173⅛	173¼	173½
300	Goodrich	76	77¼	75⅝	77
20	Gt. North. pf.	122¼	122½	122½	122½
630	Gt. No. Ore . .	41⅝	42¼	40⅝	40⅝
40	Greene-Can . .	48¼	48¼	46⅞	46⅞
190	Insp. Copper.	45⅞	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞
330	Interboro Con.	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
920	Int. Mar. pf.	25⅝	25⅝	23⅝	24⅝
28,990	Int. M. M. pf.	92¾	93⅞	88	92¼
170	Int. Nickel.	46¼	46¼	46	46⅜
30	Int. Paper.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
20	Int. Paper pf.	49	49	49	49
180	Kan. City So.	27⅜	27⅜	25⅞	25⅞
1,595	Kennecott	56	56⅜	54⅝	54⅝
60	Lack. Steel.	71⅛	73	71¼	72¾
1,165	Lehigh Val.	83	83⅞	79⅝	80⅛
50	Lou. & Nash.	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼
860	Maxwell M.	86⅜	88½	84⅞	86½
13,960	Mex. Petrol.	109¼	112¼	107⅝	109⅝
60	Miami Copper	36½	36⅝	36	36⅜
230	Missouri Pac.	7	7	6½	6½
100	Nat. En. & S.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
130	Nev. Con. C.	17⅜	18⅝	17⅜	18⅜
20	N. Y. Air Br.	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜
2,700	N. Y. C.	107⅜	108½	105⅝	105¾
480	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63½	63⅝	60½	61½
160	N. Y. Q. & W.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28½
50	Nor. & Wn.	125⅝	125⅞	125⅝	125⅝
315	Nor. Pacific.	115	116	113⅝	115¼
180	Ontario Min.	9⅝	9⅝	9	9
170	Pacific Mail.	22	24¼	22	23⅝
120	Pac. Mail rts.	1	1	⅞	⅞
631	Penn. R. R.	57½	58½	57½	57⅝
10	Phila. Co.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
40	Pr. Steel Car	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
430	Quicksilver pf	3⅝	3.65	3⅝	3.65
330	Ray Cons. C.	23⅜	23⅝	23	23⅜
66,140	Reading . . .	108⅜	110⅝	100½	100½
90	Rep. I. & S.	48	48¾	47½	47⅝
10	Seab. Air L.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Shattuck-Ariz.	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝
30	So. S.S. & T. Co.	54½	55¼	53¼	53¼
770	So. Pacific.	100½	101¾	99⅞	99⅞
580	So. Railway.	24	24	22⅜	22⅜
30	So. Ry. pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67¼	67¼
3,340	Stude. Co.	138⅜	144⅛	136⅜	138⅛
150	Tenn. Copper.	46½	46½	43⅜	44⅜
20	Texas Co.	192¼	192½	192⅜	192⅜
230	Third Avenue.	62¾	63¼	62¼	62¼
22,160	Union Pacific.	140⅜	143½	138⅞	139¼
190	United Fruit.	136⅞	141¼	136⅞	141¼
1,410	U. S. In. Alc.	157⅜	162	156⅛	158
8,380	Un. St. Rub.	55⅜	57¼	54¼	55⅞
10	U. S. S. R. & M.				73½
32,680	U. S. Steel.	73½	73½	73½	73¼
120	Utah Copper.	85⅞	86½	84⅝	85
10	Va.-Car. C.	82	82	80⅝	80⅝
50	Wabash.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
120	Wabash pf. A.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
290	Wabash pf. B.	50⅝	50⅝	48⅞	49
70	West. Mary.	29⅜	28	28	28⅜
122	West. Un. T.	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33½
1,650	W. E. & M.	94⅞	96⅝	94⅝	96⅜
		62⅝	63⅝	61¼	61⅝
264,618					

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 22	$1.11	$1.07⅛	$1.12⅛	$1.08⅛
May 23	1.08	1.06	1.09½	1.07⅝
May 24	1.09¼	1.08⅛	1.11⅛	1.09⅜
May 25	1.09⅝	1.08¼	1.11⅞	1.09⅝
May 26	1.10½	1.09⅞	1.12⅜	1.10½
May 27	1.09¾	1.07⅛	1.11¼	1.08⅜
Week's range.	1.11	1.06	1.12⅜	1.07⅜

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
May 22	$1.12⅞	$1.09¼	$1.12⅝	$1.11
May 23	1.10¼	1.08¼	..	..
May 24	1.11⅝	1.10¼	1.11½	1.11
May 25	1.12¼	1.10⅜	..	..
May 26	1.13⅜	1.11⅝	1.12⅝	1.12
May 27	1.11⅞	1.09⅞	1.12	..
Week's range.	1.13⅜	1.08¼	1.12⅝	1.11

CORN.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 22	74⅞	72¼	73⅞	71¼
May 23	73¼	71⅜	72	70⅝
May 24	74	73⅛	72½	71⅞
May 25	73	71⅞	71⅞	69⅞
May 26	71½	70¼	71¼	70
May 27	70¼	68⅝	70¼	68⅜
Week's range.	74⅞	68⅝	73⅞	68⅜

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash. 3 White. High.	Cash. 3 White. Low.
May 22	72¼	69⅜	74	71½
May 23	70⅝	69	72	71
May 24	70⅝	70	72⅝	..
May 25	70¼	68⅝	..	..
May 26	70⅜	68	71	69
May 27	69⅞	68⅜	69¼	68
Week's range.	72¼	68⅜	74	68

OATS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 22	44⅜	43	41⅜	40¼
May 23	43⅜	42½	40⅜	40¼
May 24	43⅝	42⅜	41¼	40⅜
May 25	42⅞	42	40⅜	40¼
May 26	43⅝	41½	41½	40¼
May 27	41⅜	40¼	40⅞	40¼
Week's range.	44⅜	40¼	41⅜	40¼

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash. Standards. High.	Cash. Standards. Low.
May 22	39¼	38⅝	45⅜	43⅜
May 23	38⅜	38⅛	43⅛	43
May 24	39	38⅝	44¼	43½
May 25	39½	38¼	42⅜	..
May 26	39½	38⅝	42¼	41
May 27	38⅞	38½	40⅝	40½
Week's range.	39½	38⅛	45⅜	40½

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 22	$12.90	$12.77	$13.00	$12.87
May 23	12.77	12.67	12.87	12.77
May 24	12.82	12.75	12.95	12.85
May 25	12.70	12.60	12.82	12.70
May 26	12.62	12.45	12.75	12.57
May 27	12.62	12.45	12.75	12.57
Week's range.	12.90	12.45	13.00	12.57

RIBS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 22	$12.77	$12.70	$12.90	$12.77
May 23	12.75	12.70	12.85	12.75
May 24	12.85	12.77	12.95	12.82
May 25	12.67	12.57	12.80	12.67
May 26	12.62	12.42	12.72	12.55
May 27	12.50	12.42	12.62	12.52
Week's range.	12.85	12.42	12.90	12.52

PORK.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 22	$23.45	$23.17	$23.25	$22.85
May 23	23.20	22.80	22.85	22.50
May 24	23.10	22.90	22.80	22.57
May 25	22.97	22.82	22.67	22.57
May 26	22.92	22.55	22.67	22.30
May 27	22.82	22.37	22.25	22.10
Week's range.	23.45	22.37	23.25	22.10

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
May 22	13.02	12.85	13.10	12.93	13.09	12.97
May 23	13.02	12.80	13.07	12.85	13.06	12.82
May 24	..	..	12.98	12.76	12.99	12.76
May 25	..	..	12.88	12.73	12.89	12.76
May 26	..	..	12.85	12.70	12.95	12.78
May 27	..	..	12.86	12.91	12.77	..
Week's range.	13.02	12.80	13.10	12.66	13.09	12.77

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
May 22	13.24	13.10	13.28	13.15	13.39	13.28
May 23	13.18	12.97	13.24	13.09	13.38	13.17
May 24	13.14	12.92	13.18	12.97	13.32	13.13
May 25	13.04	12.91	13.09	12.97	13.20	13.11
May 26	13.10	12.93	13.16	12.99	13.26	13.16
May 27	13.08	12.92	13.13	12.99	13.25	13.14
Week's range.	13.24	12.91	13.28	12.97	13.39	13.11

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Julia	.01
Con.	.01	Justice	.04
Andes	.09	Mexican	.23
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.10
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.27
Caledonia	.40	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.03	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.21	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.40
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.05
Hale & Norcross	.05	Utah Con.	.02
Jacket Con.	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	D'field Daisy	.03
Halifax	.90	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.32	G'field Consol.	.94
McNamara	.08	G'field Merger.	.10
Midway	.25	Jumbo Exten.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.25	Kewanas	.12
Montana	.36	Lone Star	.07
North Star	.22	Red Lion	.23
Rescue	.47	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Exten.	6.40	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	1.15	Big Jim	1.22½
		Man. Big Four	.08
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.11	Nevada Packard	.41
Booth	.20	Rochester Mines	.71
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.73
Comb. Fraction	.09	White Caps	.25
D'field B. B.	.05		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10⅛	10⅝	Isabella	18½	18½
Elkton	21	24	Jackpot	6

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Pacific Lt. & Power Corp. Coll. Trust 6's, 1917	4.90%
United Lt. & Railways Co. 6's, 1920	5.62%
BONDS	
San Joaquin Lt. & Pr. Corp. 1st & Refd. 6's, 1950	5.87%
Amer. Public Service Co. 1st Lien 6's, 1942	5.93%
Arkansaw Water Co. 1st 6's, 1930	6.00%

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

During the early part of last week the industrials took up the leadership which had previously been held by the railroads, but in the later days of the week the whole list was given over to profit taking. During this second phase of the market prices receded and trading contracted. The news played some part, but only a minor part, in thus shaping the course of Stock Exchange operations. A holiday was near, which many traders were planning to extend to a three or four days' absence from the Street. This was a personal equation, but it had not a little to do with the desire to clean up accounts as the week drew to a close.

Had not peace talk already become an old story in the estimation of Wall Street, more effect would have been exerted by the renewal of this talk at the close of the week. It was more specific and, it might be said, more insistent than any talk which had gone before. It was still one-sided, but the fact that peace talk within Germany and from Germany will not down is a most important fact which must be given full weight in any effort to determine how much longer the war is to last.

Germany talks about making her terms harder later on if peace is not made now, but the outside world will no doubt interpret that as proof of Germany's desire for peace rather than as a threat which can be carried out. So far as the matter enters into the calculations of the financial community the belief is firmly rooted that any change in terms which time will bring will be against Germany, not in her favor. The possibility that that belief will spread in Germany, as it has already spread outside of Germany, is one reason for believing that the end of the war is nearer than it seems to be on the mere basis of the present military situation, and of the insisted-upon purpose of the Allies not to make peace unless the terms of peace grant reasonable assurance against an early resumption of German aggression. The German people may soon come to prize peace more than they prized it when they entered upon this war.

It is probable that peace will be talked about from now until it at last happily comes. Disbelief in the nearness of peace is not, however, the only reason why the stock market, looking to the immediate effects of the change, is less disturbed now than when it first began to pay serious attention to the suggestion that the end of the struggle in Europe was near. Another reason for this change in viewpoint is to be found in the fact that maturer thought of the subject has convinced a very large number of people that whatever the immediate and purely temporary market effects of the ending of the war will be the return of peace cannot fail to be a good thing for the world and before long for the business of the world as well.

The prominence recently attained in the market by the railroad stocks has in some measure been due to the belief that the business of the railways, whatever happened to certain industrial concerns, would be relatively little affected by the ending of the war. The passage from a condition of war to a condition of peace is not in all respects comparable with the ordinary changes which come in passing from one condition of business to another, but one cannot consider the record of railroad earnings in the past in connection with the fluctuations in industrial activity without reaching the conclusion that the business of the railways is much less subject to reaction than are the great industries whose records stand out prominently in the statistical study of trade movements.

In the last sixteen years there have been four periods in which the steel trade has undergone more or less severe setbacks, but in only two of those periods have railroad earnings fallen off, and then by a very small percentage, compared with the contraction in the iron and steel industry. Here are figures which contrast iron production with railroad gross earnings during the period referred to:

	Pig Iron Output, (Tons.)	Railroad Gross Earnings, (Years Ended June 30.)
1900	13,789,242	$1,487,044,514
1901	15,878,354	1,588,526,037
1902	17,821,307	1,726,380,267
1903	18,009,252	1,900,846,907
1905	16,497,033	1,975,174,001
1906	22,992,380	2,082,482,406
1907	25,307,191	2,325,765,167
1908	15,936,018	2,589,105,578
1910	25,795,471	2,419,290,638
1911	27,303,567	2,752,634,153
1912	29,940,247	2,789,761,609
1913	29,726,937	2,929,958,388
1914	30,966,152	3,125,135,798
1915	23,332,244	3,047,019,908
1916	29,962,580	2,945,420,000
	*38,513,000	†3,335,000,000

*Estimated. †Present annual rate.

The percentage changes in iron output and in railroad gross earnings in each of the four years within this period, when iron production declined, are shown below:

	Iron Output, Per Ct.	Railroad Gross Earnings, Per Ct.
1904	—8	+4
1908	—38	—8
1911	—13	+1
1914	—24	—2

The falling off in railroad earnings in the last period shown here would be extended to about 5 per cent. were comparison made between the 1913 and 1915 railroad earnings for the reason that the drop in railway earnings resulting from the business stagnation caused by the outbreak of the war was reflected in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. The figures given would be modified to some extent by substituting the calendar year for the fiscal year figures of the railways but the contrast between the showing of iron production and railroad earnings would still be striking.

This being past experience in respect to the relative stability of railroad earnings compared with industrial output, is there any convincing reason for doubting that the future will hold true to the past in this respect?

Much more of the progress which this country has made within the last two years than is generally believed will be retained, and largely for the reason that much more of this progress than is generally appreciated has been due to improvement in home demand for goods. If traders gave more attention to that fact they would be less worried about the market effects of the greatly-to-be-wished-for end of an awful human struggle.

AMERICAN SECURITIES TAX.

Increased Impost on Holdings Not Deposited with British Treasury.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 28.—The stock market again showed some animation in the early part of the week, but business slowed down toward the close following the speech by the Foreign Secretary, which chilled the peace atmosphere recently created by stories of German famine conditions and peace kites flown by German interests. The reaction in prices was not appreciable in extent, but the buying movement received a check, notably in British railway prior charge stocks, the popularity of which had expanded values overmuch, with the result that an increased supply of stock was bought out.

The war loans, consols, and high grade stocks all closed under the best prices of the week. There was more activity in American railways following wide fluctuations on the New York Exchange and there was also a fair amount of business in Canadian Pacific. Grand Trunk had a further advance before becoming slightly reactionary. Argentine railways were supported and other foreign railways were firm in tone.

Rubbers and oils were fairly active, but without much change in prices. Mining issues attracted a moderate amount of attention from speculative buyers and prices held well.

The Treasury has decided to withdraw on June 1 the present issue of Exchequer bonds due Dec. 1, 1920, of which £213,000,000 had been sold up to last Saturday, and to substitute two new issues, one due Oct. 5, 1919, and the other Oct. 5, 1921.

Chancellor McKenna has announced an additional income tax of 2 shillings in the pound on income derived from American securities which the Treasury is prepared to purchase under the mobilization scheme. Deposited securities are to be exempt from this penal impost, which is equivalent to the application of compulsion to those who have not already voluntarily placed their American holdings at the disposal of the Treasury. The stream of securities for sale or deposit naturally is flowing faster.

The money market was active with a sustained demand owing to large withdrawals from the market by banks, presumably in connection with the increased demand for Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds by customers who do not now anticipate the issuance of a long term war loan until Autumn. The discount market was little affected, but the tone was firm.

PARIS BOURSE FIRM.

American Rail Issues Now Included in Mobilization Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 28.—The Bourse remained firm this week despite the continuation of profit-taking in the departments recently forced to unduly high price levels and the new taxation proposal which the market is inclined to regard unfavorably. The military situation, however, is considered satisfactory.

Rentes and the war loan were steadier, the former regaining all last week's loss. Suez Canal and shipping shares were in demand, and there was also some activity in American railway shares owing to their inclusion in the State mobilization scheme. Coppers were weaker on the fall of the price of that metal. Mexicans were heavy.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows a gold inflow of 8,500,000 francs and a decrease in the note circulation amounting to 10,500,000 francs —the first decrease since the war loan was issued. War finance increased 150,000,000 francs.

The Bourse will be closed on Saturdays hereafter until the end of September.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call.—High.	Low.	Renewal.	Last.	Sale.
May 22	.3	1¾	2¼	2	
May 23	.2¼	2	2¼	2¼	
May 24	.2½	2	2¼	2¼	
May 25	.2¼	2	2¼	2¼	
May 26	.2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	
May 27	.2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Week's range—					
High	.3			2½	
Low	.2¼			2	
Same week last year—					
High	.1¾			1¾	
Low	.2½			1¾	
Year's range to date—					
High	.3½			1¾	
Low	.1¾			1¾	
Same period last year—					
High	.3			2¾	
Low	.1½			1¾	

	On Time.—60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
May 22	2¼@2¾		3@3¼
May 23	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
May 24	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
May 25	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
May 26	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
May 27	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3
Low	2½	2¾	
Same week last year—			
High	2½	3	3½
Low	2½	2½	3
Year's range to date—			
High	3¼		3½
Low	2½		2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
May 22	Par	↑10c	↑15@10c	*20c
May 23	Par	↑10c	↑15@10c	*20c
May 24	Par	↑10c	↑15@10c	*20c
May 25	Par	↑10c	↑15@10c	*20c
May 26	Par	↑10c	↑15@10c	*20c
May 27	Par	↑10c	↑15@10c	20c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
May 22	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 24½c
May 23	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 24½c
May 24	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 24½c
May 25	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 24½c
May 26	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	28f 24½c
May 27	4@4½	4⅝@4¾	4⅝@4¾	

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British Rentes, Paris.
May 22	57⅛	61f 50c
May 23	57⅛	61f 50c
May 24	57⅛	61f 50c
May 25	57⅛	61f 50c
May 26	57⅛	61f 50c
May 27	57⅛	61f 75c

BAR SILVER.

May 22	34d
May 23	34¼d
May 24	34¼d
May 25	34¼d
May 26	34¼d
May 27	34¼d

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand.—High.	Low.	Last.
May 22	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛
May 23	4.75⅜	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
May 24	4.75⅜	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
May 25	4.75⅜	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
May 26	4.75⅜	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
May 27	4.75⅜	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
LONDON.	Cables.—High.	Low.	Last.
May 22	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
May 23	4.76⅝	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
May 24	4.76⅝	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
May 25	4.76⅝	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
May 26	4.76⅝	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
May 27	4.76⅝	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Week's range—			
High	Demand.		Cables.
Low	$4.75⅛		$4.76⅜
Same week last year—	4.75⅜		4.76⅝
High			
Low	4.78⅛		4.79⅛
Year's range to date—			
High			4.78⅜
Low	4.78		4.78⅝
Same period last year—	4.73⅞		4.74⅛
High			
Low	4.85¼		4.85⅝
	4.78		4.78⅝

PARIS.	Demand.—High.	Low.	Last.	Cables.—High.	Low.	Last.
May 22	5.92½	5.92½	5.92½	5.91⅞	5.92	5.91⅞
May 23	5.93⅛	5.93	5.93	5.92	5.92¼	5.92¼
May 24	5.92⅝	5.93	5.92⅝	5.92½	5.92⅝	5.92⅝
May 25	5.92⅜	5.92⅜	5.92⅜	5.92	5.92⅛	5.92⅛
May 26	5.92⅜	5.92⅜	5.92⅜	5.92	5.92⅛	5.92⅛
May 27	5.92⅜	5.92⅜	5.92⅜	5.92⅛	5.92⅛	5.92⅛
Week's range—						
High	Demand.			Cables.		
Low	5.92⅝			5.91⅞		
	5.92⅜			5.92⅛		

BERLIN.	Demand.—High.	Low.	Last.
May 22	77.12½	77.00½	77.06¼
May 23	77.12½	77.12½	77.12½
May 24	77.00	76.62½	76.62½
May 25	76.62½	76.37½	76.37½
May 26	76.50	76.37½	76.37½
May 27	76.50	76.50	76.50
	Cables.		
	High.	Low.	Last.
May 22	77.18¾	77.12½	77.12½
May 23	77.18¾	77.18¾	77.18¾
May 24	77.12½	76.68¾	76.68¾
May 25	76.68¾	76.43¾	76.43¾
May 26	76.62½	76.50	76.50
May 27	76.62½	76.62½	76.62½
Week's range—		Demand.	Cables.
High		77.12½	77.18¾
Low		76.37½	76.43¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Cab's.
May 22	5.22	5.21¼	41.50	41.68⅜	6.31½	6.30⅜
May 23	5.23½	5.23¼	41.50	41.68⅜	6.32⅜	6.32
May 24	5.24½	5.23¾	41.50	41.68⅜	6.32¾	6.32¾
May 25	5.24½	5.23¾	41.50	41.68⅜	6.33¼	6.32¾
May 26	5.22½	5.22	41.50	41.62½	6.35	6.34¼
May 27	5.22	5.21¼	41.50	41.62½	6.36⅜	6.36
				41.62½	6.36⅜	6.36

	Russia. Cables.	Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Dem.	Greece. Cables.
May 22	30.70	13.35	13.25½	19.33	19.38
May 23	30.70	13.35	13.40	19.33	19.38
May 24	30.75	13.15	13.18	19.33	19.38
May 25	30.75	13.15	13.20	19.33	19.38
May 26	30.75	13.15	13.20	19.33	19.38
May 27	30.75	13.20	13.25	19.33	19.38

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 27, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$25,125,000	$448,845,450
Same period last year	10,374,000	337,346,200
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.31 87.25	87.35 86.19
Same period a year ago	82.93 82.55	84.48 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	82	82	82	1
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A				
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B	104¼	104½	104¼	8
Al. Midland 5s	102	102	102	21
Allegheny Valley 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Albany & Sus. 3½s	97	96¾	97	3
Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	87	86¾	87	15
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	102	102	102	12
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97½	97¼	97½	15
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	97	97	97¼	6
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	104	103¾	103¾	11
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	87	87	87	1
Am. T. & T.	109	108¾	109	96
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	72
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108¾	107⅞	108¼	264
Am. Thread 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	28
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	80½	77¾	80¼	83
Ann Arbor 4s	66½	65¼	66¼	4
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	86
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	95⅝	92⅝	93¾	317⅝
A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s reg.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	1
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55	106¾	106½	106⅝	6
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60	107	106	106½	466
A., T. & S. Fe 5s	101⅜	101¼	101¼	6
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	85¾	85½	85⅝	61
A., T. & S.F. E. & L. 4s	96½	96½	96½	20
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	97	97	97	3
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	92	91½	91½	22
At. & Danville 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	5
BALT. & O. pr. l. 3½s	83¾	83¾	83¾	5
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	93	92¾	92¾	166
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	91¼	91	91	74
Balt. & O. S. W. 3½s	96¼	96	96	262½
B. & O. temp. ref. 6s	90¾	90¾	90¾	27
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	100½	100½	100½	268
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	88¼	87¼	88¼	48
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102¼	101¾	102½	104½
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	104¼	104	104	17
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	102	101½	101½	8
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	101	100¾	101	20
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	103	103	103	1
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, sta.	101¾	101½	101½	11
B'klyn. Un. Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½	9
Bruns. & West. 4s	96½	96½	96½	5
Bush. Term. 5s	94½	94½	94½	2
Bush. Term. Bldg. 5s	88½	87½	88¾	2
Bush. Term. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	2
Bur. Ced. R. & N. 5s	87½	87½	87½	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	5
Canada So. con. 5s	99½	98⅞	98⅞	55
Central Leather 5s	103	103	103	8
C. of Ga. 1st 5s	102¼	101½	102¼	145
Central of N. J. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	117	117	117	1
Central Pacific 4s	116½	116	116½	2
Cen. Pac. Thr. S. L. 4s	87½	90	87½	1
Ches. & O. fd. 5s	84½	84½	84½	8
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga. 5s	96½	96¾	96¾	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	96	96	96	2
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	105	105	105½	21
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	85¾	85¼	85¼	37
C. & O. R. & A. 1st cons. 4s	86¾	86½	86¼	6
Chi. Alton 3½s	49¾	49	49¼	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	70
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	99⅜	98½	98⅝	220
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	29
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	5
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, reg.	84½	82	84½	54
C. & E. Ill. g. 5s, U. S. M. & T. ctfs.	82	82	82	2
C. & E. Ill. g. 5s, U. S. M. & T. ctfs. do. stp.	84½	84½	84½	1
C. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	77	77	77	2
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. & imp. 4s. T. R.	107	108	107	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	21	21	21	1
Chi. Ind. & So. 4s	71¼	70¾	71	72
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, A.	89	89	89	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, B.	92½	92	92½	88
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, B. '10	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛	3
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	108¼	107⅝	108	169
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	92¾	92	92¼	9
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	45
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	22
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	102¼	101½	102¼	13
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. 4s	101	101	101¼	580
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. 5s	103¾	103½	103½	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	20
C., M. & St. P. Sd. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	13
C. & N. W. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	6
C. & N. W. d. 5s, '21	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95¼	94¾	94¾	23
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81¼	81¼	81¼	15
Chicago Rys. 5s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	15
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85½	85½	85½	22
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	74¾	74½	74½	113
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	57¼	55¾	57⅛	146
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r.	55½	55¼	55¼	5
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, sta.	54½	54½	54¼	10
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., deb. sta.	52	52	52	10
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s, sta.	101¼	101¼	101¼	13
C., L., St. L. & C. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Chi. & W. Ind. con. 6s	76¾	76	76	18
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80½	80	80	17
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	88¾	87	88¾	77
St. Louis Div. 4s	80¾	80	80¾	20
C., C., C. & St. L. cons. 6s	98	98	98	1
Cleve., Sh. L. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	16
Col. Industrial 5s	75¾	75¼	75¾	11
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	16½	12	15½	95
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91¼	92	35
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85	84½	84¾	109
Com'l Cable 4s	71	71	71	34
Con. Gas conv. 6s	124¾	123	123¾	104½
Cons. Coal, Md., 1st ref. 5s	92	90	92	7
Cons. Gas, Chi., 5s	101½	100½	101¼	3
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '34	98	98	98	1
Cub. Am. S. col. tr. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
Cumberland ref. 5s	100⅝	100	100	12
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	97¾	96¼	96¼	6
Del. & Hud. deb. 4s, '16	100	100	100	7
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	107¾	107¼	107¼	44
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	73	70	71¼	133
Den. & R. G. c. 4½s	86	84	84	39
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78¾	78½	78½	48
Det. & Mack. col. tr. 6s	104¾	104	104¾	21½
Detroit United 4½s	83½	81¾	83	170
Dist. Securities 5s	77¼	75¼	76½	290
Du. Pont Powder 4½s	101	101	101	2
E. T. VA. & GA. cons. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	103¾	100¾	100¾	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	83½	83½	83½	60
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	75	74¼	74¾	75
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	72	71	71¾	75
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	77½	77½	77½	11
Erie, Pa., col. tr. 4s	88¼	88¼	87	661½
F'LA. E. C. 4½s	89¼	89¼	89¼	4
Evans. & T. H. gen. 6s	93	93	93	5
Flint & P. M. 6s	63	63	63	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	101	101	101	4
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 3½s	82½	82½	82½	10
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Ser. A	105¾	105¾	105¾	4
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Gt. North. rdg. 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	43
Green Bay gen. deb. 5s	12½	12	12	13
Gulf & Ship Is. 5s	88½	88½	88½	2
HOUS. E. & W. T. 5s	102	102	102	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72	70¾	72	107⅛
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	29	28¼	29	28
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89½	89¼	89¼	17
Ill. Cent. & N. O. 6s	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Ill. Cent. joint 5s	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	8
Ill. Cent., West. L. 4s	90½	90	90¼	5
Illinois Steel 4½s	78¾	78¾	78¾	1
Int. Rapid Tran. 5s	91¾	91	91¾	43
Indiana Steel 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	273
Inter.-Met. 4½s	103½	102¾	102¾	21
Int. Agr. Corp. 5s	74¾	73¾	73¾	106
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	77½	77½	77½	4
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	102¾	102¾	102¾	25
Int. Paper cv. 5s	102¾	101¾	102½	305
Int. Navigation 5s	90	90	90	3
Int. St. Pump 5s, t. r.	100	100	100	1
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	73¾	73	73	13
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	87	87	87	1
KANAWHA & M. 2d 5s	87	87	87	1
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 6s	98	98	98	2
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 4s	110	110	110	1
Kan. City So. 3s	78	77	77¼	29
Kan. City So. 5s	69	69	69	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	92	91¾	91¾	5
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88¾	88	88¼	14
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	4
Kings Co. El. 4s, stp.	83	83	83	1
LACK. STEEL 5s	83¾	83½	83½	1
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	99¾	99½	99½	49
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	43
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	12
L. Erie & W. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	6
L. Erie & W. 2d 5s	87¾	86¼	87¾	36
Lake Shore 3½s	80	78½	80	14
Lake Shore 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	85½	85	85	7
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94½	53
Lehigh V. Coal 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
Lehigh & N. Y. 4s	90	90	90	10
Lex. & East'n 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	26
Liggett & Myers 7s	125¾	125¼	125¾	6
Liggett & Myers 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	1
Long Island con. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Long Island ref. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	1
Lorillard 7s	126¾	126¾	126¾	2
Lorillard 5s	101	100¾	100¾	17
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	8
L. & N. unif. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	53
L. & N., K. & C. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	10
MANHAT. con 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92¾	91¾	91¾	1
Max. Pet. cv. 6s, A	116	116	116	2
M., L. S. & W. ex. 5

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

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Buckeye Pipe Line
Illinois Pipe Line
Indiana Pipe Line
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Prairie Pipe Line
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 27, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,813,967	71,604,450
Same period a year ago	1,789,229	51,050,420

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	89.16	87.69	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	68.99	66.63	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¾	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	140	138	139	+ 4	400
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Advance Rumely	20¼	18¼	18¼	− ¼	2,500
43	Apr. 28	39	Apr. 28	Adv. Rumely pf.	39½	39	39¼	..	1,200
26¼	Jan. 7	17½	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines††	23½	22¼	22½	+ ¼	5,900
10¼	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.††	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛	500
37⅝	Mar. 14	23½	Apr. 22	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28⅝	27	27⅝	..	2,700
84½	May 16	72⅛	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	82¼	81½	81½	− 1¼	1,400
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	69	68	68¾	− ⅝	800
99½	Jan. 5	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	98¾	97½	97½	− ½	400
74⅞	May 19	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	74¾	73	74⅝	+ ⅞	20,100
97	May 27	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	97	96½	97	+ 1	550
103½	Jan. 28	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	101	101	101	+ ½	147
195½	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	..	..	165	..	....
65⅝	Mar. 16	52⅛	Apr. 22	Am. Can.	58½	56	56¼	− ⅜	14,000
113⅞	Jan. 26	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.	111½	110¾	111¼	+ ½	600
78	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 22	Am. Car & Fdy.	62⅝	59¾	60	− ¼	11,900
110½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117	117	117	− ¼	100
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	140	Apr. 24	Am. Coal Products.	160⅞	153¾	159	+ 1⅛	3,200
117	Apr. 6	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	116¾	..	....
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.,s.c.f.p.	..	..	115½	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50¼	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞	− ⅛	100
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	100	100	100	+ 1	200
140¼	Jan. 4	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Express	125	125	125	− 3½	100
12	Jan. 3	8¾	May 26	Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛	1,500
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	49¾	49½	49⅝	− ⅛	300
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+ 1¼	3,500
25½	Jan. 26	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	22⅞	22	22	− 1	3,000
53¼	Apr. 25	35¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	50	49	49½	− ⅜	1,600
83⅜	Mar. 14	60⅜	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	75⅜	70⅜	72	+ 1⅝	75,000
104⅛	Apr. 3	99⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	102½	101¼	102	+ ⅞	1,000
10	Apr. 7	7½	Apr. 22	Am. Malt Corp'n.	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛	600
37⅞	May 13	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	− 1⅞	100
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102¼	97⅝	98¼	+ ¼	64,025
114⅜	Feb. 3	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	114	113⅝	113⅝	− ⅛	300
94⅞	May 26	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	94⅞	94¼	94⅜	+ ⅛	800
88	May 25	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	88	87½	88	+ ⅜	400
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	148¾	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	52¼	51¼	52¼	− ½	800
116½	Jan. 8	106½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	113	112¾	113½	− ¾	1,900
119	May 25	115¾	May 3	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119	117⅝	118	+ ⅝	300
68	Feb. 14	63¾	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable	67	67	67	..	10
131	Mar. 27	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129⅝	128¾	129½	+ ½	6,300
209¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	207	201	205	+ 5	2,400
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	107	106¼	107	..	300
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	46⅜	44½	44½	− 1⅝	2,700
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98¾	98	98⅛	..	1,810
23⅞	May 27	11	Jan. 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	23⅞	18½	23	+ 4½	5,100
97⅞	Apr. 10	65¾	Jan. 3	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	80¾	82⅞	83½	− 4¼	23,210
92⅝	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	87⅝	84⅝	84⅝	− 2⅜	84,100
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	8	..	....
77	Jan. 4	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67⅜	66¼	66¼	− ⅝	200
108¼	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	107¼	105	105⅝	+ ⅝	31,775
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100⅞	101	..	3,950
115	Jan. 3	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	114	112½	112½	+ ½	620
118⅜	Jan. 3	83¼	May 5	BALD. LOCO. WKS	92⅜	87⅝	88	+ ¼	94,900
110	May 24	107⅜	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	110	109¾	110	+ 1	600
96	Jan. 4	82¾	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	94½	91½	91⅝	− 1	43,250
80	Jan. 15	75	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf.	77	76¾	76⅞	+ 1⅛	3,050
3⅜	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛	2,525
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	459½	435	459½	+14½	1,600
145	Jan. 6	136	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	135	135	..	38
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth, Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅝	May 22	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	88⅜	86⅞	87½	+ ¼	4,700
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	130	129	129	+ 2¼	400
60¼	May 10	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	58	58	58	− 2	100
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	102	..	....
14	Jan. 12	8	May 10	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	8	8	8	..	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	74½	May 8	Burns Bros.	..	..	74½	..	....
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	..	..	28	..	....
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior†‡	96	91	91¾	− 1⅜	27,550
42⅜	Jan. 3	20¾	Apr. 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	23½	22⅜	22½	− ⅛	4,000
80⅜	Jan. 3	45	Apr. 22	Cal. Petroleum pf.	53	49½	50	− ⅜	1,800
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	58⅝	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	183⅜	178	178	− 4⅝	25,900
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	88	88	88	..	100
56⅜	Mar. 20	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	53½	54½	54¼	+ ⅛	13,200
111⅞	May 16	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	111¾	111⅝	111⅝	..	300
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290	..	....
*141	May 16	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	139	139	139	..	11
105¾	May 25	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	105¾	97	102	+ 5	35,620
60⅞	Jan. 5	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	64⅛	62⅝	62⅝	− 1	14,700
10¼	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	10½	10½	10½	+ 1½	200
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 3	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	14¼	13¼	13½	− 1	1,000
39⅜	Jan. 4	31⅛	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	38⅜	37⅝	38	− ⅞	2,300
102¾	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	101⅜	97¼	97⅜	+ ⅛	51,715
136⅛	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129⅞	129½	129⅝	..	1,800
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	131	129	131	+ 1¾	2,000
175	Jan. 11	169⅜	May 25	Chi. & N. W. pf.	170	169¾	170	− 2	200
22½	May 9	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	21½	20¼	20¾	+ 1⅜	27,900
123	May 13	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	122½	..	....
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	20⅜	Apr. 24	Chile Copper†	21½	20⅞	21	− ⅜	2,100
60	Feb. 19	51	Apr. 22	Chino Copper†††	54½	52⅜	52¾	− 1¼	7,300
54	May 12	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	52	51½	51½	− ½	200
82	May 15	70	Feb.	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	81	82	..	500
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*83¼	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	73¾	73	73½	− ⅝	400
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	109¼	..	....
53	Jan. 4	38½	Apr. 21	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	42⅜	43	..	15,600
35½	Jan. 8	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	30	29¼	30	..	500
55	Jan. 13	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	54½	53¾	53¾	− ¾	300
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 18	Col. & South. 2d pf.	45	45	45	− ⅛	100
52⅝	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	45	44	45	+ 1	400
115	Jan. 4	106¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	110	..	....
144⅜	Jan. 4	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	141⅝	137½	139½	− ¾	16,600
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	104½	95	101	+ 6½	19,400
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	111	111	111	− 1	200
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.	..	..	55	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	17⅜	Apr. 22	Corn Products Ref.	20	19¼	19¾	− ¼	3,400
101½	Jan. 14	91	Apr. 24	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	95½	94⅜	95½	+ 1½	550
50	May 12	41	Feb.	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	50	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	87¼	83½	84	− ¼	122,550
119	Mar. 16	108¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	118	117	117¾	+ 1	1,310
245	Mar. 28	157	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	220	220	220	− 14	100
109⅝	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	109	109	109	+ 2	100
98¼	Feb. 14	89	May 17	DEERE & CO. pf.	89	89	89	..	200
153⅛	May 23	149⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson.	155⅛	154	155	+ 1	600
227	May 23	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	227	225	227	+ 7	300
15⅛	May 24	8⅝	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	..	2,100
29	May 22	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	29	26	26	− 1⅜	7,000
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	134½	134½	134½	+ 1½	155
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	113½	112	112	− 2½	900
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	111¾	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	52½	50¾	50¾	− 1¼	17,700
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines†‡	27⅜	25¼	26¼	− 1⅜	8,600
6½	May 13	4¼	Mar. 28	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛	100
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	12¾	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth, Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	64	63¼	63¼	− 1¼	210
43⅜	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	40⅝	38¼	38⅝	− 1⅞	104,650
55⅛	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	55⅝	53¼	53½	− 1⅝	11,200
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛	500
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.	..	..	*82½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	19¼	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	35½	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	38	37½	37½	− 4½	300
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	325	320	325	..	48
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	116	116	116	..	288
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	173½	170⅝	170⅝	− 1¾	3,400
525	May 25	405	Apr. 20	General Motors	525	490	519¾	+60¼	3,120
120½	May 2	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	118⅝	116¼	116½	..	1,900
80	Apr. 10	67⅜	Jan. 3	Goodrich (B. F.)	77⅜	75¼	76	..	20,400
116⅜	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	115¼	113¼	113¾	+ ¼	700
99	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Granby Consol.	88⅞	88¼	88¾	− 2⅞	110
127½	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf.	123¼	120¼	120¾	− ¼	7,850
50⅜	Jan. 3	36⅜	Apr. 22	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	42¼	40¾	40¾	− ¾	14,800
53⅝	Mar. 9	41½	Apr. 22	Greene-Cananea†‡	48¾	46¼	47	− ⅝	2,800
76	May 27	71	Apr. 4	Gulf States Steel	76	74¾	76	+ ¼	1,150
97¼	May 26	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	97¼	96	97¼	+ 1⅜	500
78¼	May 25	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	78¼	76½	78	+ 1	1,425
96	Jan. 11	93	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry. L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	150	May 1	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	150	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126¼	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	130	..	....
109½	Jan. 3	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	106	103¼	103¾	− ¼	6,021
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
49¼	Mar. 16	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	46⅜	45	45	− 1¼	16,450
21⅛	Jan. 3	15⅝	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	19⅛	18	18	− ⅝	8,000
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	76¼	75½	75½	− ½	1,300
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	17	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅝	Jan. 5	15	Apr. 25	Int. Agricultural	18⅝	18	18	+ 1	200
74	Jan. 5	47	May 5	Int. Agricultural pf.	58¼	53¼	54	− ¾	2,400
114½	Apr. 27	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	113⅜	112	112	− 1	300
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	117	..	....
84¼	May 18	68⅜	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	82¼	80¼	80¼	− 1	800
108	Jan. 11	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..	100
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	25¾	24	25	..	29,900
68	May 1	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c of dp	65¾	57⅜	57¾	+ ¼	298,200
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛	13,750
111⅝	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	..	..	106	..	....
12⅝	Mar. 20	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	11⅜	10¼	11	+ ⅛	1,500
50⅜	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	49	47	49	+ 2⅜	3,400
6	May 16	2½	May 11	Iowa Central	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛	300
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	10	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	89	88¼	88¼	− 2¼	2,000
113	Apr. 4	106	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.	110	108¼	108¼	− 1½	500
70	May 24	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	70	70	70	+ 2	200
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern.	27⅜	26	26	− 1¼	6,000
64⅞	Jan. 3	58½	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	61⅛	61¼	61¼	+ ¼	600
85	Mar. 17	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	..	..	83	..	....
112⅜	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	111¼	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	68¾	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tire	73⅜	71¼	72¼	− 1¼	5,700
97½	Mar. 14	93⅞	Apr. 24	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	97½	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛	100
59	Apr. 10	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper	56⅜	54⅜	55	− 1	141,500
5	Apr. 10	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	126¾	127	− 2	272
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	72¼	70	70¼	+ ¼	8,600

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
10⅞	Feb. 9	10⅜	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛	300
16½	Jan. 3	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼	900
41	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	38½	..	....
54	Apr. 13	46¾	May 19	Lee Rubber Tire	51	48	50½	+ 2½	10,800
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	82¾	79	81½	+ ⅞	71,800
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	..	..	250½	..	....
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	121	121	121	+ ⅝	100
31	May 28	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	31	20	31	+ ½	2,000
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛	100
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	78	..	....
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	54	..	....
220	May 22	179¾	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	220	220	220	+ 9	110
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	119	118½	119	− ½	250
131⅜	May 23	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	131⅜	129⅛	131⅜	+ 2	1,900
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	85⅜	84½	84½	− 1¼	200
68½	Mar. 22	63½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	+ ⅜	500
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	129¾	129½	129¼	− ¼	700
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	67¼	66	66	..	600
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
89⅜	May 16	67¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	83⅜	81⅜	86	..	35,000
93	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	91	88½	90	+ 2	6,550
90¼	May 16	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	59⅝	58	58	+ ¼	3,900
68⅜	Feb. 3	50¾	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	68⅜	66

United Motors CORPORATION

will control through stock ownership the following companies manufacturing automobile accessories:

New Departure Company
of Bristol, Conn.

The Hyatt Company
of Harrison, N. J.

The Dayton Engineering Lab. Co.
of Dayton, Ohio.

The Remy Company
of Anderson, Indiana.

The Perlman Rim Company
of New York.

Earnings from these companies for the year 1916 are estimated at $13,730,000.

Detailed information furnished on Request

GWYNNE BROS.
Specialists
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Amer. Graphophone
Yale & Towne

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Manati Sugar
National Sugar
Stewart Sugar

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

We Deal In
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Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler
By-Products Coke
Chalmers Motor Com.
Cushman's Sons Stocks
Gen'l Gas & Elec. Stocks
General Baking Pfd.
Havana Tobacco Bonds & Stocks
Lord & Taylor 1st & 2nd Pfd.
Locomobile Co. of America 6s
Michigan Limestone & Chem. Stks.
N. Y., Honduras & Rosario Mng. Co.
N. Y., Auburn & Lansing 5s
Semet-Solvay
Standard Assets
Solvay Process
Tidewater Oil & Rights
Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Stks.
United Dry Goods Com. & Pfd.

DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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BANK and TRUST COMPANY STOCKS
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2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4848

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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Atlas Powder Rights
Cities Service
Toledo Tr., Lt. & Pr.
Lincoln Gas & Elec.
FOR SALE
American Chicle
Childs Restaurant
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS
Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway.

American Brass
E. W. Bliss
Freeport Texas (Sulphur)
New Jersey Zinc
Singer Manufacturing
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
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Mining Co. of Nevada
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FRANK V. SULLIVAN
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The Silver Boom
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These and other vital questions in relation to the property are fully discussed in a special analysis we have just prepared for our clients. Every Reading Company stockholder or bondholder will be interested in this analysis.
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(FIRE)
German American Insurance Company
New York
STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916
CAPITAL
$2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES
10,146,941
NET SURPLUS
10,217,685
ASSETS
22,364,626

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Ozark Pow. Com.
Toledo Trac., Lt. & Pow. Com.
Lincoln Gas & Elect. Com.
Dow Chemical Com.
Montgomery Lt. & Water Pow. 5s
Cleve., Elyria & Western 5s, 1920
Stranahan & Co.
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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bimonthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation May 27, 1916. Bid.	Quotation May 27, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El. 1st 5s, '52	$5,500,000	..	..	.....	25½	26½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	25½	26½
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	79½	81
A. G. & E. ($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	90	95
Do pf. ($50)	1,981,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	147	149
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	12½	Q	May 1, 16	50	51
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	391	394
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	110½	113½
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	May 1, 16	60	68
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	87
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	45	46
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	54	57
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	85	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan, 1916	92½	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	71	75
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	97
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bir. R., P. & P. 6s, '57	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98¼	98⅝
B'f'l. C. 1st 5s, '32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102¼	..
Buf. Gen. E. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '35	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	90	93
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	86½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107¼
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s, '53	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98¼
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	46	50
Do 5s, '99	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Cities Serv. Co. pf.	17,218,380	½	M	July 1, 14	273	278
C. L. H. & P. 5s	31,168,426	2½	M	May 1, 16	87¾	88¼
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '51	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	101½
Colo. Power 1st 5s, '53	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Do 7% pf.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do 5s, '33	425,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	99¼	101½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
C. R., G. & E. pf.	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Do pf.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	64	65½
Com. Power 1st 5s, '34	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	84	85
C.G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. T. of N. J.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87½	88½
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	71	71½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st ref. 5s, '36	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102⅝
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '37	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	..
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	98½
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	101
El. B. & S. pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	85	..
Emp. District. Elec. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	99¼	100
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,003,000	..	..	.....	87½	92
Ev. G. & E. L. 1st 5s, '32	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	96
Ex. Spe. W. G. & E. 1st 6s, 1932	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Fed. L. & T.	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Do pf.	4,750,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	11¼	13
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	99
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	82
Do deb. 6s	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	90
Harwood El. 6s, '39	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Int. R. of B. B. & L. Div. 5s, '31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103¼	..
B. & N. F. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Int. El. Cor. 1st 5s, '53	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '59	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64½	65
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Kan. City Ry. & Lt.	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75¾	76⅝
Ky. 5s, '30	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	..
K. C. R. & L.	9,343,980	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
Do pf.	9,407,500	..	..	.....	..	25½
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,500,000	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	53	54
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	91
K. C. S. 6s, '23		2	S	J. & J.	100¼	100⅞
1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	63	68
K. C., Met. S. R. con. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	100½
L. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '39	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Mich. T. 1st & ref. 5s, '51	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s, '25	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '25	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	73	76
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	87
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	3	S	J. & J.	82½	85
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	..	16	18
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	Jan 15,16	60	65
N. T. Tr. 5s, '33	10,852,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	73½	75
N. Y. West'r	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	97½
LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,833,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80½	81¼
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,863,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	45
O. E. Ry. 5s, '33	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	40
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	M. & N.	..	35½
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	..	..	.....	30	40
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,15	55¼	56½
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	89	90
				May 15,16	90¼	92

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation May 27, 1916. Bid.	Quotation May 27, 1916. Asked.
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
P. G. El. 5s, '35	7,923,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104½	105
Rep. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	6,206,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	31½	32
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	76	79
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '48	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	76	85
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. ($25)	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '29	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98
Scran. R. 5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98½
Scrn. Ry. ($50)	2,040,200	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	60	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st 5s, '49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	10,400,000	2½	Q	May 15,16	88	89
Do gen. 5s, '39	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	104½	106
S.W.P. & L. pf.	13,380,000	2½	Q	J. & J.	97	99
So. Pwr. 5s, '30	1,562,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 16	87½	100
Spfd. (O.) L. H. & P. 5s, '29	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Do pr. ($50)	9,343,150					
Sup. L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	13½	14½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	36½	87½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	82	86
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '52	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	88
Tenn. R., L. & P. Do pf.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	18,000,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	11½	12¾
Un. El. L. & P. (Bal.) 4½s, '29	10,250,000	2½	S	J. & J.	52½	53½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83¼
Utah Sec. Cor.	6,899,568					
Wash. R. & E.	9,451,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	52	53
Do 6% cm. pf	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	76¾
W. St. G. & E.	27,500,000					77½
Do pf.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	16½	17
Wheeling Tr. 1st con. 5s, '31	3,503,000	..	..	.....	64½	65¼
Wilkes-B., G. & E. 5s, '55	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	85	90
Wis. Ed'n Co	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
Do db. 6s, '24	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	47	50
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97

†Also 2½% in common stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety	5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	174	179
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,16	276	283
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	290	310
Continental	10,000,000				855	857
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	342	347
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	512	520
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	*12½	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Hahover ($50)	6,000,000	10	S	Apr 1, 16	162	..
Home Fire.	6,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	432	436
Lawyers Mtg.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	168	..
Mtg. Bond Co.	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	114	118
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	285	287
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	..	92
N. Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	S	Jan 15,14	45	55
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	330	340
No. Riv. ($25)	500,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	94	98
Stuyv't ($100)	600,000	5	S	J. & J.	75	100
Weste'r ($10)	300,000	10	S	May 1, 16	650	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	140	175

*Including 2½% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Do deb. 5s, '30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '34.	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '97.	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000					
Do 1st 6s, '16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	11	12
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	2	95
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, '30.	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	50	60
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	102
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.	2,363,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 16	76	76¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	107¼	107½
Wilkes-B., G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	103¾

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	18	23
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,16	160	170
B'l'n C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,16	162	170
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J. A. J. O	115	187
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J. A. J. O	290	325
42d St. & Gr. St	748,000	4½	Q	F. M. A. N	235	290
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	.....	140	150
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	3
2d. Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	4½	6
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	F. M. A. N	110	117

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation May 27, 1916. Bid.	Quotation May 27, 1916. Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	525	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	209	212
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 3, 16	155	165
Bowery	250,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000		S	Jan 1, 16	160	175
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	610	620
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	220	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2¼	S	May 1, 16	355	398
Ch's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2½	S	Apr 1, 16	178	182
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	430	433
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	183	..
Colonial	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	169	171
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	317	322
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	74	80
Europe	150,000				110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	135	165
Fifth Av.	300,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	973	980
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	185	195
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	S	Apr 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	635	645
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	..	Jan 3, 16	500	510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	S	Apr 1, 16	187	192
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	300	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	235	242
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10,16	267	270
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	184	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	..	295
Metropolitan	2,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	175	182
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	392	402
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
Pacific ($50)	500,000	1¾	S	May 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	3	S

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Jas L Kehoe,	Motions:
Nathan Aaron,	The Faust Co,
Mooney Schreiber,	John G Lyman,
Libman Contract Co,	Louis Shapiro,
Michael Gerstel,	M Krall & Sons,
Louis Wallace.	Robt L Kapp,
Daniel J Dillon,	Jas Weissman,
Francis B Wood,	Charles Rosner,
Louis Freedman,	Louis Shapiro,
Joseph L Plunkett,	Max L Grossman,
Wesley Woods,	Burnett Pusrin,
Alfred L Kohn,	Robt T Lyons,
Anthony P Lutinski,	Robert Rosenfeld,
Ray Leibel,	Louis Neuberger,
Chas Sirrine,	Bronx Co Wine, &c, Store,
Arthur E Sherman,	The Grandin Films,
Sol Landon,	Henry Greenberger,
Dorf & Hauben.	Robt T Lyons,
Under objections:	Samuel Clayman,
Wm. Walinsky,	Greater NY Paper Co,
Rose Lessin,	John D Braul,
Louis Knee,	S & L Cohn,
Hyman Schnitzler,	Abram Goldenberg,
Leopold Klein,	Louis Shapiro,
John Applegate.	John D Brane,
Adjourned cases:	Jacob Jacobs,
Norman E Manwaning,	P'C Eckhardt,
Abraham L Libman,	Louis Shapiro,
Jacob P Adler.	Abraham M Stoch,
Sig Hollinger,	Jacob Weiner,
Chester Bertolette,	Eugene F Lambert.
Richard S Peale.	

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US<Karpius,	Adamovitch<NY Cent
Henry<Oceanic Steam Nav Co,	RR.
	Shubert Theat Co< Sherman Nat Bank.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Sbaratta<Schunnemunk Const Co.	Herbert<NY, N H & H RR.
Seldomridge<Harriman Nat Bank.	Wagner<Pullman Co.
US<Lugerman & Morrison.	Peirce<Hudson & Manhattan RR.
Isaksen<Steiner.	Miller<Harling.
Wolf, Sanger & Heller<Friedenberg.	Cohen<Lowe.
Prairie Oil & Gas Co< Rutgers Fire Ins Co	Forlenzo<Erie RR.
Indpdt Lamp & Wire Co<Deuth.	Fralick<Royal Mail Steam P Co.
	Brewster<Seabright Land & Const Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Cantlin<Gardiner.	Powelaitis<Wicht,

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

People<de Martini.	Same<Edelstein.
Same<Bradford.	Same<Myer.
Same<Bresler.	First Const Co< New York State.
Same<Abelson.	
Same<Ballavicini.	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Corcoran<Corcoran,	Favsovitsky<Phill & R Coal & Iron Co.
E Magee.	Physloc<Wharton, Inc
Sixsmith<Ford Motor Cycle, &c, Co.	Hennessey<Jackson.
Ryan<D E Kennedy.	Sweeting<Staten
Hungarian Gen Credit Bank<Titus.	Island Midland Ry.
Goldschmidt Loewenick<Diamond State Fibre Co.	Farrell<Foley.
Re Brogan.	French Evan Church< McQuaid.
Perry<Kracke,	Miller<Miller.
Pirolo<Baum (2).	Herman<Kings County Trust Co.
Grandonico<Grandonico.	Re Humphrey.
Altheimer<E C Riebl & Co.	Collins<Boyle.
Eckerson<Burch (2).	Sweeting<Staten
Meray<Altavista Holding Co.	Island Midland Ry.
Steele<Rauchfuss.	Eberle<Eberle.
Re CNY (6d av).	Epstein<Dittrich.
Guzzardi<Am Distilled Water Co.	McCuaig<Ellis.
Rector, &c, Grace Church<Early.	Hunter<Kerfoot.
Noble<Noble.	Watts<Doull Miller.
Held<Held.	Cooper<Greenhut,
Feifer<Stein.	De Bearn<U S Fid & Guar Co.
Coffey<Coffey.	Repetti<Louis Repetti
Mardus<Phil & R Ry.	Friedman<Feldman.
Re Deisler & Stevenson.	Smith<Bleyer.
Re Robinson (Kraus).	Keppel<Breterman.
Seymore Realty Co< Stamm.	Carpenter<McConnell.
Smith<Bernich.	Butler<same.
O'Connor<Int Transfer Co.	Walsh<Mississippi Glass Co.
Longionette<CNY.	Re Colgan.
Mitchell<Kelly.	Raesner<Raesner.
Bunzelman<Bunzelman.	Friedman<Blauner.
Re Columbia Typewriter Mfg Co.	Gilberg<Cohen.
CNY<Brogna.	Pope<Weiss.
Quartwitch<Goldstein.	Sidney<Summenthal & Co<Hintze & Co.
Haas<Newbary.	Bass<Baker.
Nettleton<Nettleton,	Keuner<CNY.
Smith<Max.	Weil<133 W 19th St.
Samsycka<Phil & R Coal & Iron Co.	Escher<Thrall Const.
Schumoska<same.	Josephs<Hirschman.
Krakoska<same.	Bishop<Bishop.
Friedman<Blauner.	Krauss<Krauss.
Fogarty<Stange.	Dollinger<Dollinger.
Blackburn<Tarler.	Re Hidden.
Levy<Jacobs.	Lewis<Seamen's Bank
Brown<Int R T.	Simione<Simione.
Dynow<same (2).	CNY<Albert Gas Fixture Co.
Kearney<N Y, N H & H RR.	Miller<Miller.
Feifer<Jurin.	Fay<Creighton.
Bechlein<Frye.	N Y Life Ins Co< Reed Realty Co.
Standard Mall Order Co<Stand Merch Co.	Becker<Becker.
Baum<Stockell.	Lambert<Lambert.
Carey<Kohler.	Siegal<Lechner.
Rakowitz<Levy.	Re Beckerman.
Chechanowitz<Kaurich.	Heiman<Kliddie.
Averill<Hennessy.	Re Fischer.
Arnoulo<Economu,	Re Atlas Cloak & Suit Co, Inc.
Beals<Park Mtg Co.	Siegal<Lechner.
Barranco<Barranco.	Re Davidowitz,
Merle<London.	CNY<Reilly,
Jurin<Feifer.	Roit-Wheeler<Roit & Wheeler.
Hirschfeld<Beers.	Re Chemical Ref Co.
Yatsco<Phil & Reading Coal & I Co.	Garcone<Thomas & Buckley Hoist Co.
CNY<Ind Pub Supply	Hand<Von Clausen.
Suger<Heller.	Grabelsky<Union Nov Braid Works.
	Re Goldstein & Ludvic, Inc.
	Pinto<Jone.
	Rolland<Reims (2).
	Weekes<Gutman.
	Moss<Jones.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., and VI.—No day calendars.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts II., III., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIV., XV., XVII., and XVIII.—No day calendars.

PART IV—Adjourned for the term.

PARTS XIII. and XVI.—Recess.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Morris Matanz,	Sam Safron.
Catherine Carey,	Robert G Hilbert,
August C Mahler,	Emma J Toplitz,
John W Arfmann,	G Frederich Sleil,
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will of:	Christie J Becker.
	Patrick Walsh.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Pacific Cloak & Suit Co<Fisher.	Katz<de Guzman.
Weiss<US Fastener Co.	Wolf<Perlestein,
Fried<Feln.	Thurston<Coe.
Perlman<Labovitz.	Shaker<Horn.
Cons Elec Lamp Co< Van Loan.	Capodice<Fitzpatrick.
Brieger<Le Vien,	Messuri<Burrough.
Milbank Leaman & Co<Hall,	Storfer & Co<Casale.
Simon<Levine.	Fitzgibbon<De Seta.
Donnelly<Goss.	Isaacman<Weisman.
Klugman<O'Neill.	Kaybee Waist Co< Schwartz.
Hendricks<Mann.	Sadowsky<Goldwarm.
Ponella<Daniel.	Palmer<Kohn.
Sanderowitz<Tomback.	McCready Co<Grosse.
Arnapulo<Economu.	Livingston<Livingston
Lefcourt<Gen Accid't Fire & Life Assur.	Baer<Maier.
Arnapulo<Economu.	Schuss<Freedman & Petti, Inc.
Frank<Massachusetts Bonding Co.	Silverman<Lombarday Realty Co.
Deisgbrecht<Great Eastern Cas Co.	French Trading Co< Brew.
Parisian Chic Emb Co <Holzman, C & Co.	Pacific Cloak & Suit Co<Fisher.
Lieberman<Mass Bonding Co.	Re Wilson.
Levin<Abrahams (2.)	Ward<Ellis.
Stoddard<Durgan.	Realty Supervision Co<Young.
Endahr<Alvard.	Gordon<Benguiat.
Bucci<Behan.	Weissman<Hellman.
Reiff<Levy.	Indinia Flooring Co< Lubetkin.
Kimmelman<Jaeger.	Mullnos<Walkof (2.)
Bavern<Louy.	Watson Stillman Co< Roberge.
Berkowitz<Kaufman.	Fisher-Schween.
Gold<Cohen.	Dorrance<Plock.
Genken<Kallman.	Bogart<Thomashefsky Theatre Co (2.)
Merletta<Laurence Holding Co.	Roth<Battery Place Co.
Dietchman<Kashowitz.	Glanzer Bros<J K Amsby Co.
Epstein<Adams Exp.	Rush<Boston Ins Co.
Fisher<Schween.	Weber<Kint R T.
Loughrin<Hume.	Schuss<Freedman & P
Re Wilson.	Cohen<Hyman.
Swift<Martini.	Vineburg<Rosendorf.
Blanchard<Bontempi Rust Proofing Co.	Amer Press Assoc< Stern.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Recess.

PART II.—Tompkins, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Recess.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—No court tomorrow. All cases go over until Friday.

County Court.

Young, C. J.—Criminal calendar today. Civil calendar will be called on June 5.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

TRIAL OF EQUITY CAUSES—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Marcello<Deloca.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....May 31

Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Minnesota.....June 1

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via Vancouver)—Makura .....June 2

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle) —Shidzurka Maru.....June 4

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Teryo Maru.....June 5

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....June 8

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....June 10

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru (12 M.).....June 11

Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana.....June 16

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..4:28|Sun sets..7:19|Moon rises..2:41

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:41	6:06	11:48	12:00
Governors Island	6:25	6:45	12:25	12:29
Hell Gate	8:31	8:51	2:06	2:10

Arrived—Sunday, May 28.

SS Californie, Bordeaux, May 13.
SS Recto, Fowey, May 11.
SS Boomberg, Rotterdam, May 7.
SS Sixaola, Santiago, May 23.
SS Esperanza, Progreso, May 21.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, May 21.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, May 21.
SS Armonia, Spezia, May 12.
SS Ausable, Cienfuegos, May 14.
SS Hylas, Boston, May 28.
SS Los Tensland, Baltimore, May 25.
SS Advance, Cristobal, May 22.
SS St. Leonards, Philadelphia, May 26.
SS Breifond, Christiania, May 2.
SS Bontnewdi, Nantes, May 5.
SS Antilla, Manzanillo, May 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	May 19
†Kristianiafjord	Kirkwall	May 20
Morro Castle	Havana	May 25
Constable Hook	Seville	May 5
Orion	Naples	May 4
Hermes	Liverpool	May 12
Quernstad	Cardiff	May 11
Tokuyama Maru	London	May 13
Strathtay	La Pallice	May 12
Palachne	London	May 13
Iroquois	London	May 14
Cadique	Bordeaux	May 14
Ioannina	Piraeus	May 8
Gregory	Para	May 15
Massdyk	Rotterdam	May 13
Carolina	San Juan	May 24
Tenadores	Havana	May 26
Comus	New Orleans	May 24

DUE TOMORROW.

*Giuseppi Verdi	Gibraltar	May 20
†Hellig Olav	Christiansand	May 20
*Chicago	Bordeaux	May 20
Gana	Amsterdam	May 13
Melford	Manchester	May 16
Pioneer	New Orleans	May 23
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 27
New Sweden	Kirkwall	May 17
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 27
El Occidente	Galveston	May 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mongolia	London	May 19
Isle de Panay	Seville	May 17
Glencoe	London	May 16
Herm	Seville	May 15
Strathalyn	Havre	May 16
Zyldyk	Kirkwall	May 17
Dunachlin	London	May 15
Munaman	Antilla	May 25
Saratoga	Havana	May 28
Artemiz	London	May 16
Mandeville	Jamaica	May 26
El Valle	Galveston	May 25

DUE THURSDAY.

Narragansett	London	May 17
Vigo	Middlesboro	May 17
Ardgryfe	London	May 17
Asater	St. Nazaire	May 16
Cristobal	Cristobal	May 25
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 27
Francis	Barbados	May 24
Antilles	New Orleans	May 27

DUE FRIDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	May 24
Camino	Havre	May 19
Lennox	Bordeaux	May 18
Biommerdyk	Rotterdam	May 19
Exford	Bordeaux	May 17
Vesiris	Bahia	May 12
Zulia	Mayaguez	May 27
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 29
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 25
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 30

DUE SATURDAY.

Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	May 20
Strathord	Havre	May 20
Aladdin	Cardiff	May 20
Agios Georgios	Oran	May 19
Lillie	Swansea	May 18
Tapajoz	Para	May 20

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Hubert, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Fagersund, Cayenne	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Monte, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mar, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Parima, St. Thomas	4:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Caracas, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Paso, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

†Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Black Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
San Giorgio, Naples	11:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Arizonian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Acre, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Elizabeth Weems, Guadeloupe	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Santiago		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Byron, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mongolia, London		12:00 M.
Ponce, Arecebo		12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Lonape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 29; Hongkong, May 8; Kobe, May 11, and Yokohama, May 12—which arrived per steamer Ixion, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 25, and mails dated Shanghai, May 6; Kobe, May 10, and Yokohama, May 11, which arrived per steamer Shibunoku, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 26. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, May 30.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 28.

SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 29th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SS Orduna, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 29th, late, or early 30th. Cunard Line.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 600 miles E. at noon; due 30th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 146 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 156 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 56 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 240 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 95 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 550 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Pioneer, New Orleans to Sweden, via New York, was 120 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 361 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 208 miles S. at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 736 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS New York, Sabine to New York, was 291 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 138 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 278 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 263 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 566 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, May 28.
SS Signi, at Buenos Aires, May 26.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, May 28.
SS Toyama Maru, from London, May 27.
SS Tuscania, from Liverpool, May 28.
SS Pastores, from Colon, May 28.
SS Capac, from Panama, May 27.

Passed.

SS Vulcano, New York for Oreglia, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Falmouth; also Netherlands and Switzerland, via Rotterday, at 1:30 P. M.,(supplementary, 3 P. M.)—SS Nieuw Amsterdam.....May 29

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Lapland....May 31

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—SS Frederik VIII.....May 31

Italy, Rumania, and Switzerland, via Naples, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.)—SS San Giorgio..May 31

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Patris...May 31

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.), (sea post)—SS St. Paul.....June 3

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Kristianiafjord.....June 3

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Chicago.....June 3

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—SS Orduna.....June 3

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 3, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. June 3, SS Chicago.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 31, SS Patris.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 10, SS Bassam.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. June 9, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. June 3, SS Kristianiafjord, and at 9 A. M. June 8, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. May 31, SS San Giorgio.

UP THE HUDSON DECORATION DAY $1

Make your holiday a perfect one by taking this happy, 150-mile trip up the Hudson. A day crammed with fun from start to finish.

Time, if you like, to visit the amusements of Orange Lake or to ascend lofty Mt. Beacon.

Str. "Benjamin B. Odell"

leaves Franklin St. 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M., for Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie, and return. Music. Restaurant, lunch room.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

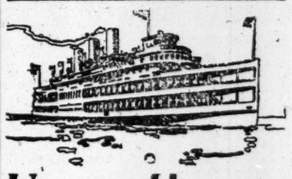
DECORATION DAY

"UP THE HUDSON"

Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10 A. M. Returning due 8:30 P. M.

To Newburgh and return. Music, Dancing, Restaurant. Round Trip $1.00

S.S. "TROJAN"



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

Special Decoration Day Trips to Kingston Point and return on Steamers HENDRICK HUDSON and WASHINGTON IRVING.

Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Leave daily except Sunday (no trip up May 30), foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, 5-day excursion ticket good over Decoration Day, $3.25. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Eastern Steamship Lines

A HEALTHFUL, RESTFUL All-the-Way-by-Water TRIP To BOSTON

METROPOLITAN LINE

Every day in the week in each direction. Fare $4.00. Express twin screw steel steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Splendid appointments, upper deck cafe, inside rooms with electric fans, $1.00; outside rooms, $2.00; suites with connecting bath—all well ventilated and comfortable. Oil fuel and wireless telegraph. Every provision for safety and comfort.

Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, New York, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Same service returning from North Side India Wharf, Boston. Running time between Cities about 15 hours.

Unsurpassed Facilities for the Expeditious Handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight.

Tickets and Information at Pier, also at all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices.

DECORATION DAY TRIPS

Mauch Chunk & Glen Onoko $1.50

Bellewood Park $1.00

Round trip. Children half fare.

Special all steel trains leave New York, May 30:	Mauch Chunk & Glen Onoko A.M.	Bellewood Park A.M.
W. 23 St. ferry	8:20	8:50
Liberty St. ferry	8:30	9:00
Jackson Ave., Jersey City	8:56	9:21
Newark		9:41

Additional train will leave Newark for Bellewood and Mauch Chunk, 8:30 A. M.

Returning, same day, leave:

Glen Onoko 5:30 P. M., Mauch Chunk 5:40 P. M. Bellewood 5:45 P. M.

For tickets or information, telephone Bryant 4212, or call any of our seven Broadway ticket offices.

Bklyn.: 30 Flatbush Av. 'Phone Main 97. Newark: 211 Market St. 'Phone Mulberry 287.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of the Black Diamond

VALLEY GROVE

80 Mile Sail on the Sound

Sunday, May 28th, & Decoration Day 75c

Bathing, Dancing.

STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c

Leave Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.

4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P. M.

Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong $1

TOMORROW, DECORATION DAY, MAY 30 AND EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY.

Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Lv. Liberty St., 9.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.

Mauch Chunk $1.50

TOMORROW—DECORATION DAY
Also SUNDAY, JUNE 18

Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.

HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT

VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN TUESDAY, MAY 30

STEAMER RICHARD PECK

Will leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music, refreshments. Tickets $1.00, children 50 cents. Tickets on sale at Piers only on day of excursion.

Hudson River Day Line

DECORATION DAY

Special excursions on large steamers.

Hendrick Hudson AND Washington Irving

Kingston Point & Return, $2.00

Also trips to Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50; Newburgh or West Point and return, $1.00.

Leave New York, Desbrosses St., 8:30, 8:40, 9:40 A. M. Leave West 42d St., 8:50, 9:00, 10:00 A. M. Leave W. 129th St., 9:10, 9:20, 10:20 A. M.

Through service to Albany and way landings as usual. Orchestra and restaurant on all boats.

Desbrosses St. Pier, Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

BEAR MOUNTAIN and HIGHLAND LAKE

45 Miles Up the Picturesque Hudson

SPECIAL TRIP DECORATION DAY, May 30

The Fast Steel "HIGHLANDER" Steamer

Lve. Battery 9:15; W. 131st St. 10; Yonkers 10:30 A. M. Round trip 75c. Children 50c.

Regular Daily Season Opens June 11.

MUSIC, DANCING. McAllister Stb't Co.

The Only Excursion to BRIDGEPORT DECORATION DAY

A GRAND SAIL $1.00 120 MILES ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER "WYANDOTTE"

Leaves Battery Landing, 10:00 A. M.
Leaves Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:30 A. M.
Leaves Pier foot E. 138th St., 11:00 A. M.

Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

NEWS FROM HOME.

On your vacation you will want to see The New York Times. Before leaving town instruct your newsdealer to send you the paper, or telephone 1000 Bryant. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month. Daily only, 50c. per month.—Advt.

Vacation Sea Trip

Cool, restful and refreshing.

A bracing journey on luxurious steamers, with a glimpse of the "foreign land" that adds relish to any tour.

6 days at sea—4 days on shore

$95.00

Including all necessary expenses.

New York to Havana and Return

Write for Information, and illustrated booklet, "The Ideal Vacation."

WARD LINE

NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S.S. CO.

General Offices, Foot of Wall Street, N.Y.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique

Express Postal Service

NEW YORK--BORDEAUX--PARIS

*S.S. CHICAGO

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 3 P. M.

*S. S. ROCHAMBEAU..Sat., June 10, 3 P. M.
†S. S. LA TOURAINE..Sat., June 17, 3 P. M.
†S. S. LAFAYETTE...Sat., June 24, 3 P. M.

†First and Second Class. *One Class Cabin.

COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

CUNARD

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

ORDUNA.....SAT., JUNE 3, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., JUNE 10, NOON
*CALIFORNIA....SAT., JUNE 17, NOON
CARPATHIA.....SAT., JUNE 24, 5 P. M.
*CAMERONIA.....SAT., JULY 1, NOON

*To Liverpool and Glasgow.

NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON

PANNONIA.....WED., JUNE 28, 5 P. M.
ANDANIA.....SAT., JULY 1, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA.....SAT., JULY 8, 5 P. M.

21-24 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE

NEW YORK to GLASGOW

CALLING AT LIVERPOOL

Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbine

S. S. TUSCANIA

Saturday, June 10, Noon

CALIFORNIA.....SAT., JUNE 17, NOON
CAMERONIA.....SAT., JULY 1, NOON

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

American Line

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Under the American Flag

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Paul.....June 3 New York.....June 10

White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland.....May 31 | Baltic.....June 21

Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

SOUTH AMERICA

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.

S. S. BYRON.....June 3, 11:00 A. M.
S. S. VASARI.....June 17, 10:00 A. M.

BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

FABRE LINES To Azores & Lisbon Naples

Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 Up $100

Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 68, giving full particulars.

RED CROSS LINE,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Conditions are still much unsettled over the country, and there are four or five centres of moderate depression. Off the Atlantic Coast pressure is moderately high. As a result showers and thunderstorms were quite general east of the Rocky Mountains during the last twenty-four hours, except in the Southwest. West of the mountains the weather was fair, except on the Washington Coast. Previous to the thunder showers temperatures were high for the season over the eastern half of the country, while in the West they were more moderate. Conditions will remain unsettled during the next two days east of the Mississippi River, with showers Monday in New England and the South Atlantic States, continuing Tuesday in Florida. Temperature changes will not be of consequence.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate south and southwest; Middle Atlantic, moderate, mostly south; South Atlantic and Gulf, moderate south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Showers Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday; showers in east. Tuesday partly cloudy.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

New Jersey and Delaware—Showers Monday morning, followed by fair. Tuesday fair.

Western New York—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday. Tuesday probably local thunder showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	55	57	4 P. M.	72	77
9 A. M.	54	55	6 P. M.	69	69
9 A. M.	61	56	9 P. M.	63	60
12 M.	68	68	11 P. M.	60	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 63.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:10—74 Allen St.; J. Solotersky	Slight
12:20—9 W. 20 St.; Star Kimona Co	Slight
2:20—541 W. 59 St.; H. Seigel	Slight
3:00—161 W. 140 St.; Dubois & Taylor	Slight
11:20—201 E. 86 St.; J. K. Bimberg	Slight
P. M.	
1:20—245 W. 55 St.; not given	Slight
4:00—140 Vermilyea Av.; H. Grimes	Slight
4:30—327 E. 101 St.; Sarah Cooperman	Slight
4:45—601 W. 125 St.; John Petitt	Slight
6:00—33 Vermilyea Av.; Mary Dannabaum	Slight
7:25—381 E. 151 St.; Chas. Kletz	Slight
7:55—Westchester Av., near Wheeler St.; Joseph Bird, (auto)	Slight
8:40—326 E. 14 St.; M. Ebostozes	Slight
11:00—25 Pell St.; Quoug Chung & Co.	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Local thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ga.—Local thunder showers Mon., fair in n. w. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Local thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. e. and s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate e. to s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. Tues. local thunder showers.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Mon. Tues. local thunder showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, showers; gentle to moderate winds, mostly southerly.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Mon., showers at night or Tues.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ark. and Okla.—Mon. unsettled. Tues. fair.

N. Texas—Mon. unsettled; generally fair in s. Tues. fair.

La. and W. Texas—Generally fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Showers Mon. and Tues.

Mo., Iowa, Neb., and Wis.—Showers Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues.

Minn.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues. and in n. w. Mon.

N. Dak.—Showers and cooler Mon. Tues. unsettled.

S. Dak.—Showers and cooler Mon. and Tues.

Kan.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway.

Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout.
Cadillac, 1916, touring.
Cadillac, 1915, tour., runabout, landaulet.
Stutz, 1914, Bearcat; 1915 runabout.
Mercer, 1914, touring.

Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet; like new.
Pierce-Arrow (1916) landaulet; 38 H. P.
Mercer (1915) runabout.
Pierce-Arrow (1914) runabout; 38 H. P.
Mercer (1916) limousine; one week old.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

My 1916 Oldsmobile for sale; only in use a few weeks; must dispose of same; must have cash at once. Interested inquiry please apply Mrs. Edith Randolph, Hotel Belmont, Room 653.

Trucks.—Lippard-Stewart 1,500-pound one ton; perfect condition; dealers welcome; inspection invited; wonderful bargain; take advantage of rare opportunity. Kenhey, 136 West 52d St.

Delaunay Belleville landaulet, Rothschild body; A1 condition; running every day; $5500; cost $10,000. R. Rochester, 85 Wall St. Hanover 169.

Mercer, 22-70 sporting, 6 passenger; run 2,900 miles; bargain. Schoolmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Packard twin six; 3-38 Packard touring. Bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Mitchell 6-cylinder, 7-passenger car for sale. Murphy, 423 East 76th.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES. High-Class Renting Service. Beautiful Cars, Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day. Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

COUNTRY CLUB OR SUMMER HOTEL. Fine looking auto bus, White, 1915, carrying 25, for rent for Summer, with experienced chauffeur. Address F. S. Hackett, owner, Riverdale, New York City.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

FOR RENT,
CADILLAC LANDAULET, 8-CYL.
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE. Inquire Schuyler Garage, 249 W. 80th St. Phone 5767 Schuyler.

For Rent—By hour, day, week, or month, a handsome Packard car; rates reasonable. The Boylston Garage, 142 East 41st St.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS,
or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway. Phone 1478 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly basis preferred. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

For hire, 1915 Packard touring; classy appearance; monthly preferred. Telephone 8040 Lenox.

New Packard touring and landaulet, hourly or monthly; reasonable. Small, Riverside 6200.

Packard cars for hire by hour, day, week, month. Maroney, 7,261 Columbus.

For Hire.—Packard, monthly, or $3 hour. Phone Plaza 7519.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,128 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced, 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Store and basement, 1,751 Amsterdam Av., between 146th and 147th Sts., 21x75, tile floor, steam heat; rent, $2,000; commission to brokers. Owner, C. D. McBride, 524 West 143d St.

Offices in up-to-date office building, from $25 to $45 monthly, including light and service. 331 4th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

Loft and part of loft for office, salesroom, showroom; no manufacturing. 331 4th Av., between 24th and 25th.

Sublet part of loft space, light and attractive. 331 4th Av., Holland Colortype Co.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Queens.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR RENT.—Corner plot, 100x165, two-story stone building, 30x100, office and sheds, Long Island City section, suitable for stable, automobile garage, or manufacturing, handy Queensboro Bridge. Particulars, 304 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

The Hoffman Arms, Madison Av., 59th St. —Will rent for Summer to responsible people, five beautifully furnished rooms. References given, required; rent reasonable. Anders.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up.

Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, seven-room outside apartment; southern exposure; convenient bus and subway; exceptional opportunity; references. 535 West 135th St., Apt. 4A.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $12 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Gramercy Park neighborhood, 2 rooms and bath; light, cheerful. Arts Club studio building. 119 East 19th. Hazen, Studio 53.

A comfortable two-room, bath, apartment, Summer; piano; telephone. Blanchard, 51 East 59th.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concession lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Ave. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED—ONE APARTMENT, SIX ROOMS, $75 PER MONTH; ONE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS, $100 PER MONTH. APPLY HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX, 204 WEST 55TH ST.

Interesting neighborhood, artistic apartment, large, cool living room, 4 large windows; bedroom, bath and kitchen, for rent for four months, $40; references. Lewis, 83 West Washington Place.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Most desirable location, opposite Columbia grounds; two and three rooms, kitchenette, bath, complete for housekeeping, roof garden; tennis court, restaurant. Yetman

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

4-5-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished
high-class elevator house;
most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

160th, 645 West, between Ft. Washington Av. and Riverside Drive; elegant 7-room furnished apartment, 2 baths; first floor; southern exposure; rent $80.

Riverside Drive, 468, cor. 119th St.; most beautiful section on the Drive; seven rooms, 2 baths; sublet completely furnished. Brodrick.

Seven rooms, complete; southern exposure; modern apartment; night service; Broadway Subway, 157th St. 61 Hamilton Place, Audubon 989.

120th St., 434 West.—Will sacrifice delightful 3-room, bath, kitchenette, well-furnished apartment, tenth floor. Freeman. Morningside 8440.

A Bargain.—Private telephone, gas, free; 5-room, sunny, outside apartment; cool; beautifully furnished; references. Towles, 251 West 88th St. Riverside 2146.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, facing Hudson, 3 baths, for Summer, at sacrifice; linen and silver. Apply Odell, (1E,) 790 Riverside Drive. Audubon 5400.

Two rooms, bath, handsomely furnished; sublet reduced rental. Apply directly Advertiser, Apt. 233, Hotel Majestic. Telephone 1900 Col.

Sublet, three months, attractive living room, three bedrooms, bath, overlooking park; baby grand piano. Hotel San Remo, Central Park West, 74th, Apartment 511, after 4 P.M.

FOR LESS THAN RENT.
Well furnished apartment, 4 rooms, Victrola, piano; references. Cunningham, 550 West 157th St.; 100 feet from subway entrance.

FIVE ROOMS, $35.
Light, cool; half block from Hudson; complete kitchenware, linen; top floor; no noise overhead. 309 West 93d. Tomlin.

Hotel Sevillia, 117 West 58th.—Two large outside rooms, bath; attractively furnished; sublet until October; $85. Apt. 8E.

Two south rooms, bath, kitchenette, near park; ideal for Summer. 1 West 64th.

Furnished, 203 West 81st.—Three rooms, bath, completely equipped for housekeeping, piano; June 1 to Oct. 1; $65 a month. Appointment phone Ames, Hanover 5850.

56th, 342 West.—Charming elevator apartment, 4 light rooms, beautifully furnished, mahogany, Oriental rugs, Baby Grand piano. Mason.

142d, 618 West.—3 and 5 rooms, elevator apartment; one door from Riverside Drive. Telephone 8076 Audubon. Inquire Superintendent.

94th, 178 West.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen, piano; convenient all cars. Garrett.

11th St., 56 West.—Three room, bath, kitchen; cool, airy; newly, beautifully furnished; $75.

Hotel San Remo.—Sublet, June 15 to Sept. 15, two rooms and bath, overlooking Central Park. Apt. 909.

Riverside Drive, 224 (95th St.)—Desirable room facing Drive, apartment, moderate, gentlemen.

50th St., 36 West.—2 rooms and bath, to October, $100, $125, $150. Geo. R. Rose, Manager.

Riverside Drive, 660.—4 rooms and bath apartment; complete service; furnished or unfurnished; $58.

Handsomely furnished 4-room apartment, silver, linen; block 79th St. subway. Schuyler 3060.

37th, 11½ West.—Unusually attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath, living room 18x25 feet.

Choice location, choice apartment, for choice people; two, three adults. Audubon 3834.

Five, six rooms, furnished; elevator house; $60. Townsend, 308 West 97th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET for two years, from Oct. 1, 1916, with privilege of renewal, on Gramercy Park North, duplex apartment, fifteen rooms, five baths; five master's bedrooms, three servants' rooms, decorated in most unusual and artistic manner; living room, 30 ft. long, ceiling 23 ft. high, gallery, Florentine fireplace; side walls of living room, dining room, and halls treated in antique gold. Write G 352 Times Downtown or telephone 3865 Gramercy, to inspect apartment.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington.)—Five and six room apartments; $35-$45.
6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments. 122 East 76th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Riverside Drive.—Will sublet ideal $100 elevator apartment overlooking Hudson, south of 100th St., now till Oct. 1 for $175. Quick reply Opportunity, L 15 Times.

Ft. Washington Av., 15-21, (near 157th St. Subway.)—2 and 4 room kitchenette apartments, $35-$55. L. Schlechter, agent, 217 W. 110th St.

284-288 West 21st st.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure, 436 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

ELEVATOR FIVE ROOMS; $45.
Fashionable, convenient neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

111TH, 507 WEST.—To sublet, 7 rooms and bath. Agent on premises.

Sublet 8 rooms, 2 baths, at sacrifice, 600 West 116th St., responsible party.

93D, 56 WEST.—Six light rooms, bath, hot water, steam; near "L."

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N.Y.

61st, 106 West.—8 all sunny rooms, modern elevator apartment, $75 monthly.

Bronx.

ATTENTION.

Single flat, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply; newly renovated; 570 East 168th St. Car passes the door. $25-$28. Janitor or E. J. Busher, Courtlandt Av. and 149th St.

1,007 Grant Av., corner East 166th St.—New building, 3, 4, and 5 rooms; all improvements; convenient; low rents. Janitor.

NEW BUILDINGS.
Tremont and Walton Avs.—4-5 rooms; all modern improvements; phone connection.

New Jersey.

East Orange (South Munn Av., 188½.)—Lower apartment; six rooms, bath; all improvements; most beautifully located; rent $40. Call 30 Whittlesey Av., East Orange, or telephone 3599-W Orange; or any agent.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Gentleman wants two or three rooms, furnished apartment; permanent; rent not over $40; west side preferred. S 91 Times.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow in mountains, completely furnished; everything brand new; six rooms; lavatory; running water; electric light; on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y., elevation, 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown; season, $300. Inquire Crowley, 59 East Kingsbridge Road, New York City.

Until Nov. 1, modern dwelling, electricity, baths, large living room, library; lawn, shade trees; screened porches; recently decorated; attractive interior and exterior; $100 per month, at Flushing; 20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Gilbert W. Roberts, 63 Wall St., city.

Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.—Furnished 11-room cottage, with garage, to rent for season, $1,200; 3 master bedrooms, 2 master baths. For full particulars address G. A. Linke, Greenwich, Conn.

Three cottages for rent; desirable; furnished; twelve rooms, two baths; $600 season each; Ocean and Seaview Avs., Long Branch, N. J. Apply on premises, or C. R. Myer, 9 Desbrosses St., New York.

To Rent for Season—Bungalow, six to twelve rooms; all improvements and nicely furnished. The only cottages facing the Great South Bay. For particulars apply G. G. Roe, Patchogue, L. I.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Great Barrington, Mass.—For sale or rent, furnished, $600 for the season, practically new stucco house, ten rooms, bath and laundry, electric light, steam heat; wide inclosed veranda, with wonderful view; high elevation; in best section of town; ten minutes' walk to station or business centre; stable and garage with cement floor; modern chicken house; southeast corner; 140x140; vegetable garden and tennis court. Address Charles P. Robinson, Great Barrington, Mass., General Delivery.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; country club, golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

To Let—Furnished.

Connecticut Beach, hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements; $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

To Let.—At Norwalk, Conn., for season, beautiful private, eight-room home, furnished; all conveniences. Box I, Norwalk, Conn.

Blue Point, Long Island, Bay View Avenue, eight-room, completely furnished modern house; bath, running water, electric light, cool, attractive location, large porches, tennis court, garage if desired. Reasonable rent; open Decoration Day. Gibbs, Blue Point.

Three and five room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115-$150 for season; good bathing, boating, and fishing. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach. (New Dorp 449W.) or E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., City, (Orchard 3767.)

To rent, a furnished 12-room house with large barn and planted garden, situated in village of Peru, on State road, 10 miles from Plattsburgh, N. Y.; photograph of house sent if desired. Address Mrs. Silas Clark, Peru, N. Y.

Unfurnished.

For Rent—$50 by the year, $65 for Summer months, 8-room house at Bayside, L. I.; 3 minutes from yacht club, 10 from station. E. K. Shiras, Overlook St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mount Vernon 1298.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Furnished house, Summer season, Allenhurst, Deal Beach, or Long Branch. Six bedrooms, two baths. Please give full particulars; also rental price. Address Z 315 Times Annex.

Small furnished cottage, within commuting distance, about 45 minutes from New York. Answer by letter, 1,342 Madison Av., Apt. 33.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

307TH, 39 EAST.—Newly furnished; running water; adjoining bath; telephone; light housekeeping.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable room, with, without bath; breakfast optional.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, with or without private bath; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant front rooms; one rear, large, with kitchenette; desirable location.

57TH ST., EAST.—Attractive large front rooms, with or without bath; electricity; telephone; quiet, refined surroundings; select neighborhood. Plaza 6087.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful large and small rooms, electric light; telephone; pleasant surroundings.

East Side.

86TH, 158 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.) Rooms $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

94TH, 136 EAST.—Comfortable room; hot running water; near Park; private. Sheridan.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

Madison Av., 220, (36th St.)—Three-room parlor floor suite, bath; suitable for offices, musical or dancing studios; studios rented by the hour; large or small furnished, unfurnished rooms.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; delightful Summer accommodations for bachelors; modern; shower bath; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Newly decorated, medium sized room; private house; reference; gentleman.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; telephone; references.

16TH ST., 41 WEST.—Clean single, double rooms; running water; new management; telephone; reasonable.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electricity; all improvements; phone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Cheerful room; suitable studio, living; electricity; every convenience. Plaza—3855.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; private home; continuous hot water; gentleman.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, airy basement; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; $8; other rooms, $3, $6, $7; excellent location.

66TH ST., (Central Park West.)—Charming room; lavatory; overlooking Park. Tel. 7915 Columbus.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large front room with running water, adjoining bath; also medium-size room.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, large; other beautiful rooms with kitchenette; maid service; conveniences.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Medium room; running water, electricity; adjoining bath; gentleman; $5.50. Young.

69TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water; electricity, shower; charming apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Luxurious front cool suite; use kitchen; modern apartment; reasonable; also cheerful room, gentleman, $6. Vane.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Very central location; bright, well-furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large parlor for studio, second floor, medium room.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, airy room; private bath; quiet; electricity; near Park.

72D, WEST.—Near Park; shower; electricity; elevator; private family; $5. Columbus 2051.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; excellent board; near Riverside.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; electricity and telephone.

75TH, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $5-$10.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; transients; Summer rates.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; reference. Schuyler 5675.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor, private bath; $12; large room, $9.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room; shower bath; small room; select.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; reception room; $35 up.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house; handsomely appointed rooms; private baths; electricity.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, small room, with, without bath; electricity, telephone; subway.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Large room, with bath, sun parlor; also small room.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

80TH ST. 225 WEST.—Corner apartment, cool, single rooms, suites, private bath, overlooking Hudson.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; connecting bath; electricity; telephone; $9.

81ST ST., 251 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, facing Broadway; high class apartment. Holton.

81ST ST., 133 WEST.—Handsome, large and single rooms; light; private house; phone.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent second floor connecting rooms; private bath; phone; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, cool, connecting rooms; private bath; near park; private family.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Front suite, suitable gentleman, couple; electricity, telephone; private bath. Batke.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive front room, fifth floor, elevator; cleanliness refinement. Sharpless.

85TH, 184 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; electricity; private house; reasonable.

87TH ST., 183 WEST.—Front room, well kept apartment; electricity; telephone; gentleman. Brown.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Large front room; single room $3.00; every convenience. Anderson.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sleeping porch; Summer garden; ideal for bachelor.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity, telephone.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; all conveniences; select private house; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and "L," large rooms, $5, $6; electricity; telephone.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; all conveniences; $2.50, $4, $5; phone.

93D, 251 WEST.—Southern exposure, sitting room, bathroom connecting. Crane.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers front rooms; piano, elevator, telephone, Gill.

96TH, 231 WEST.—At subway express, attractive suite large rooms, facing Broadway; running water; piano; kitchen privileges; also single rooms; high class. 3-D.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; running water; breakfast optional. Lyon.

99TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable front room; all conveniences; elevator. Saunders.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—One, two attractively furnished rooms; southern exposure; private bath; owner's residence; references given, required.

102D, 216 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running hot, cold water, gentlemen. Inquire elevator.

105TH, 80 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable 1, 2; running water, telephone; private house.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Comfortable bedroom; plenty light and air; telephone. Pelham.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Room, private bath; medium room; board optional. Apt. 4E.

109TH, 301 WEST, Near Riverside.—Comfortable, outside room, running water; reasonable. 3-B.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen optional; $8.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent location; Summer rates. Wilford.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Morningside Heights; Attractive front suites, southern exposure; near Columbia University; subway, elevator; telephone; attendance. Apt. 52.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Desirable location; opposite Columbia grounds; double room with kitchenette complete for housekeeping; single rooms also; roof garden; tennis court; restaurant. Yetman.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Sunny rooms; refined people; elevator. Morningside 5120. Apartment 31.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone; electricity, elevator. McCague.

121ST, 130 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, en suite; private bath; Summer rates.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Desirable front room; elevator building; to lady only; Apt. 34.

122D, 523 WEST.—Beautiful front suite, $8; selected elevator apartment; electricity, shower. Phone 5530 Morningside. Apartment 54.

122D, 514 WEST.—Double room, conveniences kitchen; piano; special privileges; $8. Thomas.

127TH, 82 WEST, Corner Lenox.—Newly furnished, light, conveniences, electricity, telephone; $4-$7.

130TH, 249 WEST.—Large, light room, with all conveniences; telephone; convenient L; reasonable.

139TH ST., 61, Hamilton Place.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; Summer rates; board optional; Broadway subway. 980 Audubon.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside rooms; mahogany, Oriental; cool, clean; reasonable. Audubon 6568.

143D, 409 WEST.—Comfortable double, single rooms; refined neighborhood; board optional; references.

143D, 500 WEST.—Nice outside room, suitable couple, business woman. Elevator boy.

145TH ST., 712 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.—Private house; large parlor; suite suitable doctor or couple; private bath; hardwood floor; privileges; prepare breakfast; telephone.

145TH ST., 518 WEST.—Clean, sunny, airy room; $3; electricity, hot water; telephone. Ross.

152D, 592 WEST.—Private family; select accommodations; one or two; board optional.

155TH ST., 634 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; twin beds; finest furnishings; electric light; private residence; business people; references. Audubon 4397.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room adjoining shower bath; southern exposure; Riverside; elevator. Scott.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A LADY has beautiful, ideal Summer room; Hudson views; modern conveniences; references exchanged. 601 West 148th, Apt. 15.

BROADWAY, (Near 103d St. Subway.)—Business women who want rooms with privilege of sweet, clean kitchen. L 17 Times.

BROADWAY, (Near 103d Subway.)—Newly furnished; men; together or separate. L 18 Times.

BROADWAY, 1,595, (Between 48th and 49th.) —Furnished room, bath; refined business gentleman. Bryant 7149.

IN select apartment, uptown; new furniture; gentlemen. L 13 Times.

LADY will rent room, use apartment, to reliable party. Telephone 6238 Audubon.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (5A.) — Single and double, handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Attractive outside corner rooms; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 81.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Large attractive room; all conveniences; near subway. Apt. 46.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, facing Drive; private house; 79th St.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th.)—Desirable rooms; every convenience; very reasonable for Summer months.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 6940.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER, 15 years' Canadian experience; thoroughly efficient; quick and accurate; balances, controlling accounts, financial statements; first-class testimonials; salary $25. Z 316 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 115 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly up-ward. Books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St., Telephone John 6665.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly competent, executive, long, varied experience, seeking permanent position; married. Address Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—High school student, nearly 18, accustomed to driving father's car, careful driver and thoroughly familiar with most makes of cars and their operation, wants a Summer position for July and August; willing to go anywhere. Z 281 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Albert Jacoby, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR AND HOSTLER; useful; private, commercial; temperate; expert driver; repairs; clean-cut American; city, country. 'Phone 2498 Vanderbilt.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, (23,) wishes position, private or commercial; 4 years' experience; steady, reliable. R. W., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, experience, all repairs; Cadillac, Hudson, other makes; careful driver; useful, obliging; moderate wages; country preferred. R 159 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Japanese, wishes position; 3 years' experience; good references; careful driver. 23 West 60th. Nishida

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 2 years' experience; private or commercial; city or country. E. Copeland, 810 West 47th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, country preferred; understands all cars and repairs; best references from Mrs. R. H. Davis. K 136 Times.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC, married; eight years' experience; good references; go anywhere. S 89 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wants position; five years' experience; references. King, 133 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, single, A1 reference, first-class, private position, any car, S 62 Times.

CUTTER, 25 years' experience, well up in sports coats and riding breeches, formerly of London, England, seeks position with first-class tailoring establishment; the best of references to offer. H. E. W., 55 East Northampton St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Practical millman, experience listing, pricing, exterior, interior woodwork, doors, sash, &c., from building plans, wishes connection with active mill. S 80 Times.

ITALIAN Man, 23, well educated, has good knowledge of English language, seeks position with lawyer or firm. Alex. Gracchi, 316 East 29th St.

LEDGER CLERK, 23; thoroughly experienced, competent; excellent references. Birnbaum, 165 East 103d.

MAN, married, 32, speaking English, French, Italian, Greek, long experience shipping office abroad, wishes office position hotel or anything; best city references. Address Dem Volan, 502 West 170th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.— Ambitious young man, 20; can assist bookkeeper; $10. R 105 Times.

SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with ready-to-wear and general merchandise trade in Georgia and South Carolina, wants good lines of popular price goods. Intends to open an office and do extensive advertising; no conflicting lines handled; guarantees A1, clean business; small drawing account to help defray expenses; very best of references. Hustler, Z 346 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Traveled in Eastern States with brass, nickel, and silverware housefurnishing; open for position. I. Levinson, 485 Vermont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced gentlemen's furnishings, dry goods, shoes. Jacob Levy, 1,366 St

20,000 ATTEND MASS FOR DEAD PATRIOTS

Father Chidwick, in Brooklyn, Eulogizes Army and Navy and Urges Preparedness.

GUARD PARADE TOMORROW

G. A. R. and Women's Auxiliaries Decorate Graves—To Dedicate Maine Monument.

At the annual military field mass for the nation's soldiers, sailors, and marines who died in the Spanish-American war, celebrated yesterday on the parade ground in front of the marine barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Very Rev. John P. Chidwick eulogized those who sacrificed their lives for their country, and made a plea for preparedness. Father Chidwick was the Chaplain on the battleship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor. He is now President of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y.

"There are some people in our land who look upon patriotism as a vice, and not as a virtue," said Father Chidwick. "There are some people in our land who, if they had their way, would tear up the sacred resting places where lie our dead. They would overthrow the monuments we have erected to the glory of our heroes, because they say that war is such a savagery that it should be obliterated from the minds of every one.

"No one desires war. We all desire peace. We long for that day when the people of all lands shall be united in a great parliament of nations, at peace with each other. All this we hope and pray for. Still we cannot help but feel that when the day comes we must not forget that that blessed era did not always exist. We must not forget there was a time when one's duty to a nation called for sacrifice; that there was a time when war was necessary; that they who gave their lives in war for the benefit of their country sacrificed themselves for those who are enjoying peace, and gratitude demands that their memory be kept in holy benediction.

"All this question of preparedness strikes me simply this way: Are we more willing to trust our own than the stranger? Are we more willing to trust the stranger than our own? This is all that it resolves itself to. It is a question whether we are to trust antagonism, or trust our own people, if our own people are not too quick to use the power. It is a question of trusting our own, or trusting others, and for my part I trust my own—my own people, who love their homes, their country, its industries and children."

Father Chidwick was the celebrant of the mass. He was assisted by the Rev. John J. Durick, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Guadaloupe, Brooklyn, as deacon, and the Rev. John J. Brady, U. S. N., Chaplain of the battleship Arkansas, as sub-deacon. The Rev. Thomas F. Leonard, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Brooklyn, was the master of ceremonies.

About 20,000 persons attended the mass. Before the mass the military organizations, aggregating 4,000 persons, marched in parade to the field in front of the altar. The grand marshal of the parade was John Daly.

An enlarged platform alongside the altar accommodated the choir of 150 voices under the direction of Arthur S. Somers. They were assisted in a specially prepared musical program by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. The New York Police Band also played.

The arrangements for the mass and taking care of a large crowd were conducted by a committee of the Knights of Columbus, Long Island Chapter, of which John B. Ryan was Chairman.

Grand Army Services.

Grand Army men, detachments of the National Guard and the army and navy and civic organizations took part yesterday in various memorial meetings and services throughout the city. The Army and Navy Union held memorial services in the afternoon at the National Cemetery, preceded by a parade in which men from the U. S. Army, Navy and Marines participated, with representatives of the G. A. R., National Guard, Spanish War Veterans, and Boy Scouts.

Ten Grand Army posts, Veteran naval posts and Farragut Post, Spanish-American War Veterans, and other organizations attended memorial services last night in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street. The organizations assembled at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway and paraded to the church, headed by the field music of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Other Grand Army posts and veteran organizations were at memorial services last night at the West End Presbyterian Church. Company D, Twelfth Regiment, N. G., N. Y., escorted the veterans in the parade from Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway to the Church, led by the subway band. Memorial services were also held for the Grand Army members in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Daughters of Liberty, and the Daughters of America attended services at the Calvary M. E. Church.

At the various cemeteries the soldier dead were everywhere honored by their surviving comrades yesterday, and by other military and civic organizations.

Memorial Day parades will take place tomorrow in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. Governor Whitman will review the parade in Manhattan. The Brooklyn parade will be reviewed by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N. All of the National Guard and Naval Militia in the three boroughs are to participate as escort to the veterans, who have been urged by the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army to turn out in as large numbers as possible. If the weather permits the Grand Army Posts will make a better showing than for several years, it is expected, despite their thinning ranks.

General O'Ryan to Command.

The Manhattan parade, with Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan commanding the National Guard, will start at 9 o'clock from Sixty-eighth Street and West End Avenue. Grand Marshal Frank M. Tiernan of the Grand Army of the Republic will review the veterans from the stand at Seventy-fourth Street and Riverside Drive. Governor Whitman is to review the column at Soldiers and Sailors Monument on Riverside Drive, near Eighty-sixth Street. The parade will be dismissed at Riverside Drive and Ninety-second Street.

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy will command the National Guard in the Brooklyn parade. Past Commander Robert Forfar of G. K. Warren Post 280, G. A. R., will be the grand marshal. The parade will start at 9 o'clock from the fountain at Bedford Avenue.

The famous Second Duryee Zouaves, now but a small company of survivors, are to have the right of line in the Brooklyn parade. The Manhattan Zouaves will assemble at their headquarters at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory at Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue and go to Brooklyn in a body to join their comrades there. Their commander, Captain Matthias Johnston, in his order to the Zouaves, says:

"We will have the honor of heading the column of the entire parade in the line of march. Our ranks are being rapidly thinned. Let every man in the company touch elbows once again and gratify the people of Brooklyn by our appearance in line. The uniform of the famous Duryee Zuaves will, in a few years, be seen no more in Memorial Day parades in this great city. Let us perpetuate the memory of our dear old regiment so long as there is left a survivor to do it."

A special feature of the varied exercises of Memorial Day in Manhattan will be the inauguration of the first of an annual memorial service at the Maine Monument at the Fifty-ninth Street entrance of Central Park.

DIES AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

Commander Brill of Monroe Post, G. A. R., Heart Disease Victim.

Accustomed to attend the memorial services held each year in honor of Abraham Lincoln in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, William E. Brill, a veteran of the civil war and Commander of the James Monroe Post, G. A. R., headed his organization yesterday in its march to the statue of the martyr President at the Willink entrance, Malabone Street and Flatbush Avenue. The exercises there consisted of decorating the statue and music by the Thirteenth Regiment Band. As the veterans started to march to the music stand in the park, Mr. Brill became suddenly ill with an attack of heart disease.

Some of his comrades went to his assistance and the parade to the music stand continued. While the services there were going on Mr. Brill became unconscious and a call was sent for an ambulance from the Seney Hospital, but the veteran died before the arrival of Dr. May. His comrades, who had gone on in the parade to the music stand, did not hear of his death until after the services.

Mr. Brill, who was 75 years old, was a retired jeweler and lived at 330 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush. He is survived by three daughters and a son.

BARRED FROM 3 REGIMENTS.

Klein's Attorney Tells Whitman of More Racial Discrimination.

Maurice Simmons, attorney for Max J. Klein, who says that he was excluded from the Second Field Artillery because he was a Jew, has written Governor Whitman, asking him to enlarge the scope of the investigation of cases of racial discrimination. He asks that Adjutant General Stotesbury summon "officers of those units which have never permitted the name of any citizen of Jewish faith to be inserted on their rosters." Mr. Simmons said that he understood that the Seventh Regiment and Troop A were such units of the National Guard.

Supporting this letter are several affidavits tending to show racial discrimination. One of them is made by Abram L. Nathan, 160 West Eighty-seventh Street, of Nathan & Tucker, importers and manufacturers of silks. He says he has tried unsuccessfully three times to enlist in National Guard regiments.

American Vice Consul Dies in China

PEKING, May 29.—Charles P. McKiernan, American Vice Counsul at Chungking, died Sunday from Smallpox.

LAUD CITY'S FIREMEN IN SERVICE FOR DEAD

Mgr. Lavelle Addresses 1,000 Who March to the Cathedral with Their Band.

HEROIC, LOYAL, OBEDIENT

Chaplain McGean Says Trinity of Virtues Marked Thirty-five Men Who Gave Up Their Lives in Year.

A thousand firemen marched to St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon and paid tribute to the memory of their fellows who had died in the past year. Thirty-seven deaths had occurred since the last memorial services. Five men had been killed in the discharge of duty.

The firemen gathered at Engine House 23 in West Fifty-eighth Street, and led by Commissioner Robert Adamson, Chief John Kenlon and the departmental band of fifty pieces, marched down Fifth Avenue to the Cathedral, where they were received by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Vicar General of the diocese, and escorted to a section of the church reserved for them. The Cathedral was filled with relatives and friends of the dead firemen.

In a brief address Mgr. Lavelle called the Fire Department the best in the world and praised the firemen for their spirit of willing self-sacrifce which, he said, was manifested whenever the call to duty came.

Following the sermon, Chaplain McGean read the roll call of the dead, after which "taps" was sounded by a bugler in the rear of the church. The list of dead contained the name of Deputy Commissioner J. Holden Weeks. Those killed in the discharge of duty, all first-grade firemen, were:

John Duffy.	Ignatius F. Neusch.
Michael D. Curtin.	James J. Skelly, Jr.
Matthew J. Ward.	

In his sermon Chaplain McGean paid a high tribute to the New York City fireman.

"Heroism, loyalty to duty, obedience to authority—a splendid trinity of virtues by which those we honor typified what is best and noblest in our country's manhood," he said. "The heroism of our New York firemen is unquestioned. It stands out as a living example of men's courage to do and to dare, to face danger, yes, even death, undaunted, when the lives of their fellow men are in danger.

"To loyalty to duty they are pledged and from it they never swerve. Fidelity to duty demands many sacrifices, yet they never waver. Long and arduous hours of fighting a stubborn fire have often wearied them, and exhausted their strength, yet they report for duty promptly, faithfully. Obedience to authority is the supreme test of the man who has fought the fight and won. It is human nature to desire to rule, rather than to obey. But with the true fireman there is no question when a command is issued, no hesitation, even though the fulfillment may result in the sacrifice of life itself."

Many Conventions Here in June.

Thirty-six conventions are scheduled for New York during June. The more important are that of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce and the Certified Milk Producers' Association of America, both to open June 1; International Association of Dancing Masters, American Water Works Equipment Association, Southern Classification Committee, Knights Templars of New York Commandery, all set for June 5; National Commercial Gas Association, June 8-9, and American Peony Society, June 9-11. The Manufacturing Chemists Association and the Actors' Society of America also will meet.

ORDER AN AUTOPSY AFTER HEIRESS DIES

Brothers Appeal to Coroner to Investigate Death of Rich Mrs. Radlein.

The death of Mrs. Mary Mullens Radlein, which occurred at her home, 2,394 Lorillard Place, the Bronx, on Saturday, will be investigated today by Coroner's Physician Dr. John Riegelman at the request of two brothers of the dead woman—William Mullens of 29 Bayard Street, New Rochelle, and James Mullens of 787 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

Both brothers applied yesterday to Coroner Healy for permission to have an autopsy performed upon the body, alleging in an affidavit that suspicious circumstances surrounded their sister's death. In the affidavit, which was signed by the brothers, they asserted that Mrs. Radlein, during an illness of three months, had been treated by Dr. K. W. Buell of 371 East 198th Street. At her death, they set forth, the body was removed to the undertaking rooms of Kinsley & Hunter, at 278 Alexander Avenue.

On visiting the Kinsley & Hunter establishment, they set forth, they discovered that the body of Mrs. Radlein had been embalmed, although no permission to have that done had been given the undertakers by Dr. Buell. Kinsley & Hunter, they stated, had told them that they had not considered it worth while to wait for the doctor's orders, but had proceeded with the case without suspecting that any inquiry might be made into the cause of the death.

After conferring with District Attorney Martin yesterday, it was decided that an autopsy should be performed upon Mrs. Radlein's body by Dr. Riegelman, in the presence of both the brothers.

Mrs. Radlein, the brothers said, was the daughter of the late Joseph Mullens, a retired ship chandler, who was the owner of considerable property in the Bronx, and who, at his death, left an estate valued at more than $100,000. This amount was left entirely to his wife, who, at her death two years ago, left the estate to her daughter, Mary, later Mrs. Radlein, at that time 51 years old. In spite of the fact that no mention was made of other members of the family in the will, at the time for the settlement of the estate, no question concerning the will was raised by either of the brothers.

Shortly after the death of her mother, Mary Mullens married Henry Radlein, a man of her own age, who was said to have had no occupation. Mr. Radlein, they said, died seven months ago. At the request of their sister, they said, a niece, Mrs. Robert Zenol, whose husband is said to be a member of the firm of the American Bank Note Company, came to live with Mrs. Radlein, bringing a daughter also. On the reading of the will of their sister, they said, it was found that a will, similar to those of their father and mother, had left the whole property to the child of the Zenols. The estate is now said to have increased in value.

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TAKE SOLDIER DEAD FROM PAUPER FIELD

Six Bodies That Had Lain Forty Years on Hart's Island Removed to Memorial Park.

BURIED WITH WAR'S HONORS

Twenty-five Others to be Reinterred When Money Is Raised —Tribute to Their Sacrifice.

With appropriate military ceremony the coffins of six civil war veterans were reinterred in the West Farms Soldier Cemetery yesterday morning after having lain for more than forty years in Potter's Field, on Hart's Island. Members of the Memorial Park Society of Kinsley & Hunter, at 278 Alexander Avenue, had been trying for eight years to have as many of the thirty-one veterans buried on the island removed to the memorial cemetery as their funds would permit, and yesterday marked the success of their first effort.

The bodies removed were those of Lieutenant Robert McLaughlin of the Twenty-fifth New York Infantry; John T. Smith, Company K, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, who died in this city from wounds received during the war; Harry Gaub, Company K, 103d New York Infantry; Conrad Neycomer, Company H, Third New York Infantry, and Edward McGrath of the 165th New York. The steamer Fidelity left Hart's Island with the bodies early yesterday morning, and when the boat docked at 132d Street, East River, at 9:50, it was met by a detachment of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., with six caissons, upon which the coffins were mounted after being escorted down the river by a police patrol boat.

At the Soldiers' Memorial Cemetery the cortège was met by several hundred Bronx Boy Scouts and Second Battery pallbearers. More than 1,000 persons attended the services, and many women were moved to tears as the men who fought for their country during the civil war and died without friends in the city were lowered into their new graves.

The burial services were conducted by the Rev. Francis Duffy, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. George Bolsterle of the Anderson Memorial Church. Father Duffy read the burial service of the Catholic Church and Dr. Bolsterle offered prayer and benediction.

As the six bodies were lowered simultaneously into their resting places by Boy Scouts 150 children from Public School 45 sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "America." The members of the Second Battery fired a salute over the graves.

Surrogate George M. S. Schulz addressed the gathering about the graves. After he had paid a tribute to the character of the men he said:

"In time others of the more than twenty still buried on Hart's Island will be buried here. The forces of human sympathy which this ceremony has mustered will work out the removal of the bodies of the other veterans. I have found in pondering on the names of the men that there were among them Germans, Irish, and English. While they came from different countries, and had previously known monarchs for rulers, they were one in their patriotism for the union, and at a time when the nation found itself embattled they went, not thinking whether their comrades would be English, German, or Irish, and fought for a common ideal.

"It might be well for some of us to draw a lesson from this. Men of this stamp it has been who have brought this country to its present status of independence and, we hope, solidity."

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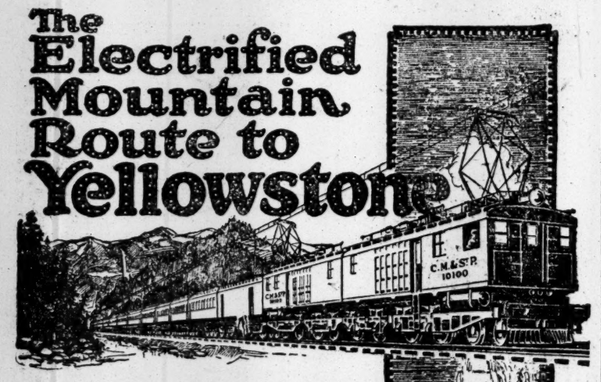
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